

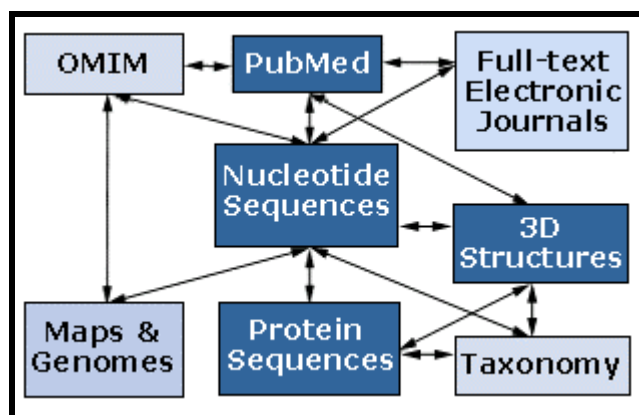


(<http://pubmed.gov>)

- PubMed is a World Wide Web (WWW) database developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM).
- PubMed is one of several databases under NCBI's Entrez retrieval system.
- PubMed provides access, free of charge, to MEDLINE, a database of over 11 million bibliographic citations.
- PubMed also has links to the full-text versions of articles at participating publishers' Web sites, biological data, sequence centers, etc. from third parties.
- PubMed provides access and links to the integrated molecular biology databases maintained by NCBI. These databases contain: DNA and protein sequences, genome mapping data, and 3-D protein structures, aligned sequences from populations, and the Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man (OMIM).

Interrelationships between Entrez Databases

- Links between MEDLINE records and sequence records make it easy to look up MEDLINE abstracts associated with sequence records and vice versa.
- The following diagram illustrates the relationships between the information resources in Entrez:



Publisher Supplied Citations

- These are citations that are electronically supplied by publishers and sent directly to PubMed. The citations are then forwarded to NLM's Indexing Section to be processed.
- Citations received electronically have the tag: **[PubMed - as supplied by publisher]**.
- When we begin processing a citation, the **[PubMed - in process]** tag replaces the **[PubMed - as supplied by publisher]** tag.
- Once indexing is complete, the MEDLINE citation is tagged as **[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]**.

Sample PubMed citation that has been electronically submitted but processing has not yet begun:

*Notice the
[PubMed – as
supplied by
publisher] tag.*

[LiCalsi C, Maniaci MJ, Christensen T, Phillips E, Ward GH, Witham C.](#)
A powder formulation of measles vaccine for aerosol delivery.
Vaccine. 2001 Mar 21;19(17-19):2629-2636.
PMID: 11257402 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

In Process

- MEDLINE in process records provide basic citation information and abstracts before the citation is indexed with NLM's MeSH headings and NLM's quality assurance staff have checked the records for errors.
- In process records carry the tag: **[PubMed – in process]** and are added to PubMed Tuesday-Saturday.

Sample of an In Process citation in PubMed:

*Notice the
[PubMed – in
process] tag.*

[LiCalsi C, Maniaci MJ, Christensen T, Phillips E, Ward GH, Witham C.](#)
A powder formulation of measles vaccine for aerosol delivery.
Vaccine. 2001 Mar 21;19(17-19):2629-36.
PMID: 11257402 [PubMed - in process]

MEDLINE

- NLM's premier bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the health care system, the preclinical sciences, and some other areas of the life sciences.
- Contains bibliographic citations and author abstracts from more than 4,300 current biomedical journals published in the United States and 70 other countries. Coverage is worldwide, but most records are from English-language sources or have English abstracts. Approximately 76% of MEDLINE records include abstracts as they appear in the journal.
- There are currently 11 million records dating from 1966 to present. MEDLINE is updated weekly and records are incorporated into PubMed weekly.
- After MeSH terms, Publication Types, and other indexing terms are added, the in process citations graduate to MEDLINE records. These "completed" records are also checked for accuracy.
- Fully indexed MEDLINE records are tagged [**PubMed – indexed for MEDLINE**].

Sample MEDLINE citation in PubMed

*Notice the [PubMed
– indexed for
MEDLINE] tag.*

[LiCalsi C, Maniaci MJ, Christensen T, Phillips E, Ward GH, Witham C.](#)
A powder formulation of measles vaccine for aerosol delivery.
Vaccine. 2001 Mar 21;19(17-19):2629-36.
PMID: 11257402 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Other Publisher Supplied Citations

- Some of the citations received electronically from publishers may never become MEDLINE citations.
- These records are assigned PMIDs but are not assigned MeSH terms because they do not go through the indexing process.
- These records carry the notation [PubMed – as supplied by publisher] and remain in PubMed even though they are not technically MEDLINE citations.
- There are two sources of these types of records.

1. Out-of-scope articles from selectively indexed MEDLINE journals

- This may occur when a particular article in a selectively indexed journal is out-of-scope for MEDLINE (such as a geology article in a general scientific journal like *Science* or *Nature*), **and** the publisher provides PubMed with electronic information for the entire journal.

Sample of an out-of-scope article from a selectively indexed, electronically submitted, MEDLINE journal that remains in PubMed:

Notice the [PubMed – as supplied by publisher] tag.

[Arrigo KR, Worthen DL, Lizotte MP, Dixon P, Dieckmann G.](#)
Primary Production in Antarctic Sea Ice
Science. 1997 Apr 18;276(5311):394-7.
PMID: 9103193 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

Sample citation from the same selectively indexed, electronically submitted journal that is indexed for MEDLINE:

Notice the [PubMed-indexed for MEDLINE] tag.

[Achatz G, Nitschke L, Lamers MC.](#)
Effect of transmembrane and cytoplasmic domains of IgE on the IgE response.
Science. 1997 Apr 18;276(5311):409-11.
PMID: 9103198 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2. Citations from back issues of newly-indexed MEDLINE journals

- If publishers choose to supply NLM with electronic data from back issues of newly-indexed MEDLINE journals, those citations will be entered into PubMed.
- These earlier citations will have no MeSH headings.

Example: NLM began indexing the journal, *Molecular Diagnosis* with v. 4, no. 1, 1999. However, the publisher supplied us with citations from earlier issues. The citations from back issues were entered into PubMed but will not be indexed with MeSH headings.

This citation from volume 2, 1997 carries the [PubMed – as supplied by publisher] tag.

[Dhir R, Gau JT, Krill D, Bastacky S, Bahnson RR, Cooper DL, Becich MJ.](#)
CD44 Expression in Benign and Neoplastic Human Prostates.
Mol Diagn. 1997 Sep;2(3):197-204.
PMID: 10462610 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

This citation from volume 4, 1999 carries the [PubMed – indexed for MEDLINE] tag.

[Miller JE, Wilson SS, Jaye DL, Kronenberg M.](#)
An automated semiquantitative B and T cell clonality assay.
Mol Diagn. 1999 Jun;4(2):101-17.
PMID: 10462626 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



Indexing information for a particular journal can be found in the “Indexed In” field of the Details format of LOCATOR_{plus} (NLM’s Integrated Library System).

PubMed's Home Page

The Sidebar

Entrez PubMed

Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy

PubMed Services

Journal Browser
MeSH Browser
Single Citation
Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
LinkOut
Cubby

Related Resources

Order Documents
NLM Gateway
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

Entrez PubMed

- The **Overview** provides a detailed description of the PubMed database including database coverage and PubMed journal information.
- Click on **Help** to get detailed descriptions of all the features and search and retrieval options within PubMed. **FAQs** are frequently asked questions about PubMed.
- Click on **Tutorial** for a Web-based, interactive training program.
- The **New/Noteworthy** link provides information about recent and future PubMed system enhancements.

PubMed Services

- Use the **Journal Browser** to search for journals by journal title, title abbreviation, or the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN). The list of journals with links to full-text is also included in the browser.
- The **MeSH Browser** allows you to browse the MeSH Vocabulary in a hierarchical structure.
- The **Single Citation Matcher** is a fill-in-the-blank form that allows users to enter journal citation information to locate a specific single article or the contents of an individual issue of a journal.
- The **Batch Citation Matcher** is primarily a tool for publishers. It allows publishers to retrieve the PubMed IDs for many articles all at once. This feature requires that bibliographic information (journal, volume, page) be entered in a specific format.
- The **Clinical Queries** page was designed for clinicians and has built-in search “filters” that focus retrieval in four study categories: therapy, diagnosis, etiology, and prognosis.
- **LinkOut** provides users with links from PubMed and other Entrez databases to a wide variety of relevant web-accessible online resources including full-text publications. This information is intended for groups who want to provide links that PubMed searchers may be interested in using.
- The **Cubby** stores search strategies that may be updated at any time, and LinkOut preferences to specify which LinkOut providers you want displayed in PubMed.

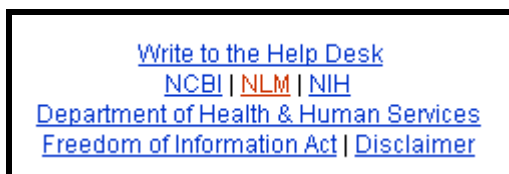
Related Resources

- **Order Documents** is a link to the Loansome Doc feature that allows users to order full-text copies of articles from a local medical library (local fees and delivery methods may vary).
- Click on the **NLM Gateway** to access NLM's other Web-based service, which also provides access to MEDLINE and additional NLM databases.
- **Consumer Health** is a link to MEDLINEplus, NLM's Web site for consumer health information.
- **Clinical Alerts** expedite the release of findings from the NIH-funded clinical trials where such release could significantly affect morbidity and mortality.
- Click on **ClinicalTrials.gov** to access the NIH/NLM Web site for current information about clinical research studies.

Privacy Policy

The National Center for Biotechnology Information's Privacy Policy for PubMed users.

The Footnote



- Click on **Write to the Help Desk** to send an e-mail message to NLM Customer Service.
- Click on **NCBI**, **NLM**, **NIH** or **Department of Health & Human Services** to access the Web pages of the agencies responsible for the creation and maintenance of PubMed.
- Click on **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)** to access the NIH FOIA Home Page.
- Click on **Disclaimer** to obtain information on copyright status, disclaimer of liability and endorsement, and NLM downloading policy.

Searching With PubMed

PubMed provides a variety of search modes to meet users' individual needs. You can run a simple search by entering a few search terms in the query box or construct complex search strategies using Boolean commands and using the various functions provided by the Features bar.

PubMed's Features bar provides additional search options:

- Limits
- Preview/Index
- History
- Clipboard

In addition, these search features are also available:

- The MeSH Browser
- Clinical Queries
- The Journal Browser
- The Single Citation Matcher
- Cubby



PubMed makes use of **cookies** and **JavaScript** from your Web browser for several functions. Please enable cookies and JavaScript from your Web browser. These selections may be found under the Edit menu, and then under Preferences (Netscape), or the Tools menu under Internet Options (Internet Explorer). For more information about cookies, see PubMed's Help.

How it Works

Subject Searching

Search Request: *Find citations to articles about gallstones and pain.*

A screenshot of the PubMed search interface. It features a search box with the text "gallstones pain" and a dropdown menu set to "PubMed". To the right of the search box are "Go" and "Clear" buttons. Below the search box is a blue bar containing links: "Limits", "Preview/Index", "History", "Clipboard", and "Details".

Entering Search Terms

- Enter significant terms in the query box (e.g., *gallstones pain*).
- Click on the **Go** button.
- Use the **Clear** button to erase the contents of the query box.

What is searched?

- PubMed uses Automatic Term Mapping

Unqualified terms that are entered in the query box are matched against (in this order):

1. MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) Translation Table
2. Journals Translation Table
3. Phrase List
4. Author Index

1. MeSH Translation Table contains:

- MeSH Terms
- Subheadings
- See-Reference mappings (also known as entry terms) for MeSH Heading terms
- Mappings derived from the Unified Medical Language System (UMLS) that have equivalent synonyms or lexical variants in English
- Names of Substances and synonyms to the Names of Substances

If a match is found in this translation table, the term will be mapped to the appropriate MeSH term and searched as MeSH **and** as a Text Word.

Example:

gallstones	Go	Clear
------------	----	-------

PubMed Translation: ("cholelithiasis"[MeSH Terms] OR gallstones[Text Word])

- Gallstones is an entry term for the MeSH term Cholelithiasis.



When a term is searched as a MeSH Heading, PubMed automatically searches that heading and the more specific headings underneath in the hierarchy. This is called exploding a term.

For example, the MeSH term **Cholelithiasis** when searched as a MeSH Term in PubMed will search the heading Cholelithiasis as well as the more specific term(s) in the hierarchy:

Cholelithiasis Common Bile Duct Calculi

2. Journals Translation Table contains:

- Full journal title
- MEDLINE abbreviation
- International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)

Example:

new england journal of medicine	Go	Clear
---------------------------------	----	-------

PubMed Translation: ("N Engl J Med" [Journal Name])



If a journal name is also a MeSH heading, PubMed will search the unqualified term both as a MeSH heading and as a Text Word. However, the search will ***not*** include the term as a journal name. For example, the search for Science unqualified will not search for citations from the journal, *Science*.

3. Phrase List contains:

If no match is found in the MeSH or Journals Translation Tables, PubMed consults a phrase list containing several hundred thousand phrases generated from:

- MeSH
- Unified Medical Language System (UMLS)
- Names of Substances

Example:

cold compresses	Go	Clear
-----------------	----	-------

PubMed Translation: cold compresses [All Fields]

- PubMed does not find this phrase in the MeSH Translation Table or the Journal Translation Table, but does find it in the Phrase List.

4. Author Index

- If the phrase is not found in the MeSH or Journal Translation Tables or the Phrase List **and** is a word with one or two letters after it, PubMed then checks the Author Index.
- Enter the author's name in the form of Last Name (space) Initials:

Examples:

o'brien jm
adams sh
pogonka t

- If only the first initial is used, PubMed automatically truncates the author's name to account for varying initials.

Example:



- This search retrieves citations to articles written by o'brien j, o'brien ja, o'brien jz, etc.
- If only an author's last name is entered, PubMed will search that name in All Fields (Author field plus all other searchable fields). It will not default to the Author Index because the last name is not followed by initial(s).

If no match is found?

- PubMed breaks apart the phrase and repeats the above process until a match is found.
- If there is no match, the individual terms will be combined (ANDed) together and searched in All Fields.

Example:

PubMed Translation:

((pressure [MeSH Terms] OR pressure[Text Word]) AND point[All Fields])

- PubMed breaks apart a long phrase from right to left:

Example:

<u>Searches for:</u>	<u>Results:</u>	<u>Action:</u>
head lice shampoo	No match found	Removes term on right to re-run Automatic Term Mapping process.
head lice	Match found in MeSH Translation Table	<i>head lice</i> will be searched as <i>pediculus[MeSH Terms] OR head lice[Text Word]</i>
shampoo	No match found in Translation Tables	<i>shampoo</i> will be searched as <i>shampoo[All Fields]</i>

PubMed then combines (ANDs) the found matches to produce a single search strategy:

pediculus[MeSH Terms] OR head lice[Text Word]
AND
 shampoo[All Fields]

Phrase Searching (forcing PubMed to search for a phrase)

- PubMed does not actually perform adjacency searching but uses a list of recognized phrases, the Phrase List, against which search terms are matched. PubMed may fail to find a phrase because it is not in the Phrase List.
- The use of quotes around a phrase forces PubMed to check PubMed's Index to attempt to find the phrase. The Index contains several million phrases generated from:
 - citation titles & abstracts
 - UMLS
 - MeSH vocabulary

Example:



A screenshot of a search interface. It features a text input field containing the text "pressure point". To the right of the input field are two buttons: "Go" and "Clear".

PubMed Translation:

((`"pressure"` [MeSH Terms] OR `pressure`[Text Word]) AND `point`[All Fields])

- PubMed does not recognize this as a phrase. PubMed searches for “pressure” and “point” separately.



To search for a specific phrase in the Index, enter double quotes (“”) around the phrase.



A screenshot of a search interface. It features a text input field containing the text "pressure point" enclosed in double quotes: "pressure point". To the right of the input field are two buttons: "Go" and "Clear".

- Your phrase may actually appear in citation and abstract data, but may **not** be in **either** the PubMed Phrase List or Index. If this is the case, the double quotes are ignored and the phrase is processed using Automatic Term Mapping.



When you enclose a phrase in double quotes, PubMed will **not** perform automatic term mapping which includes explosions of MeSH terms. For example, “health planning” **will** include citations that are indexed to the MeSH heading, Health Planning, but **will not** include the more specific indentations (e.g., Health Care Rationing, Health Care Reform) that are included with automatic MeSH mapping and explosion.

Truncation (finding all terms that begin with a given text string):

- Place an asterisk (*) at the end of a term to search for all terms that begin with that word. The asterisk may only be used at the *end* of a string of characters.

Example: mimick* will find all terms that begin with the letters mimick; e.g., mimick, mimicked, mimicks, mimicking.

- PubMed uses the first 150 variations of a truncated term. If a truncated term, e.g., staph*, produces more than 150 variations, PubMed displays the following warning message on the Results screen in pink near the top of the screen:

Wildcard search for 'staph*' used only the first 150 variations. Lengthen the root word to search for all endings.

- PubMed has no single character truncation.
- PubMed processes up to 150 variations of a truncated term.
- PubMed *does not* cross a space boundary. Phrases that include a space in a word after the asterisk will *not* be included as a search term. For example, if you truncate “infection*”, the search term “infection control ” will not be included.
- Truncation turns off automatic term mapping. For example, heart attack* will not map to the MeSH term, Myocardial Infarction or include any of its more specific indentions.



PubMed Stopword List

PubMed also refers to a list of commonly found terms that are referred to as “stopwords.” Stopwords will not be included in your search. This list is available in PubMed’s Help.

NOTES

Search Results Screen

Once you click on **Go** or press the Enter key, PubMed will automatically:

- Run the search
- Retrieve and display citations

The following is the Results screen returned by PubMed for the search example:

Find citations to articles about gallstones and pain.

*Live query box
displaying current
search.*

*Display options
Sort options
Show pull-down
Save button
Text button
Clip Add button
Order button*

*Citations are
displayed in
Summary format*

The screenshot shows the PubMed search results interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'gallstones pain' and buttons for 'Go' and 'Clear'. Below the search bar are tabs for 'Limits', 'Preview/Index', 'History', 'Clipboard', and 'Details'. A row of buttons includes 'Display', 'Summary' (a pull-down menu), 'Sort' (a pull-down menu), 'Save', 'Text', 'Clip Add', and 'Order'. Below these buttons, it says 'Show: 20' (with a pull-down menu), 'Items 1-20 of 1410', 'Page 1 of 71', and 'Select page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 »'. The search results are listed below, each with a checkbox, a number, a link to the article, and the article title and journal information. The first result is '1: Danikas D, Theodorou SJ, Singh R, Camal DE. Leiomyosarcoma of the gallbladder: a case report. Am Surg. 2001 Sep;67(9):873-4. PMID: 11565767 [PubMed - in process]'. The second result is '2: Muttarak M, Na Chiangmai W. Clinics in diagnostic imaging (62). Gallstones with acute cholecystitis. Singapore Med J. 2001 Jun;42(6):280-5. PMID: 11547969 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]'. The third result is '3: Contractor QQ, Dubian MK, Boujemla M, Contractor TO. Endoscopic therapy after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2001 Sep;33(3):218-21. PMID: 11500611 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]'. To the right of each result is a link for 'Related Articles'.

Checkbox	Number	Link	Title and Journal	PMID	PubMed Status	Related Articles
<input type="checkbox"/>	1:	Danikas D, Theodorou SJ, Singh R, Camal DE	Leiomyosarcoma of the gallbladder: a case report. Am Surg. 2001 Sep;67(9):873-4.	11565767	[PubMed - in process]	Related Articles
<input type="checkbox"/>	2:	Muttarak M, Na Chiangmai W	Clinics in diagnostic imaging (62). Gallstones with acute cholecystitis. Singapore Med J. 2001 Jun;42(6):280-5.	11547969	[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	Related Articles
<input type="checkbox"/>	3:	Contractor QQ, Dubian MK, Boujemla M, Contractor TO	Endoscopic therapy after laparoscopic cholecystectomy. J Clin Gastroenterol. 2001 Sep;33(3):218-21.	11500611	[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	

See next page for further explanation.

Results Screen

Query Box containing current search

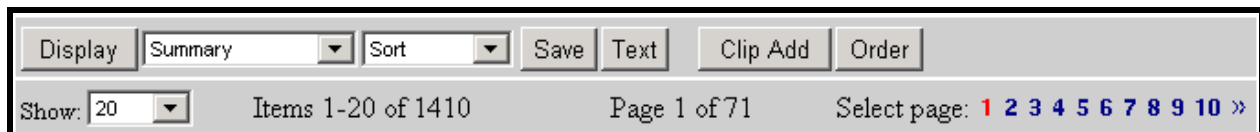


A search query box with the text "gallstones pain" inside. To the right of the text are two buttons: "Go" and "Clear".

- The query box displays **your** search.
- This box is active; you can modify the current search by adding or eliminating terms and clicking on the **Go** button.
- Click on the **Clear** button to clear the search in the query box and start a new search.

Action Bar Selections

- These options are available both at the top and bottom of the Results screens.
- The next few workbook pages will explain each function.



An action bar with several controls. On the left, a "Display" button is followed by a dropdown menu showing "Summary". Next to it is a "Sort" dropdown menu. Further right are "Save" and "Text" buttons, followed by "Clip Add" and "Order" buttons. Below these, on the left, is a "Show:" label followed by a dropdown menu showing "20". In the center, it says "Items 1-20 of 1410". On the right, it says "Page 1 of 71" and "Select page:" followed by a series of numbered links: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and a double arrow "»".

Display Options

Summary Format

PubMed citations are initially displayed in the **Summary** format.

Simon JA, Hudes ES.	Related Articles
Serum ascorbic acid and gallbladder disease prevalence among US adults: the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III). Arch Intern Med. 2000 Apr 10;160(7):931-6. PMID: 10761957 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	

The summary format consists of the following:

- **Author Name(s):** All authors from the record are displayed.
- **Links:** Available links such as Related Articles, Protein, Nucleotide, etc. (LinkOut, Books not displayed in the Summary format.)
- **Title of the article:** Foreign language titles will be translated into English and placed within brackets.
- **Source:** Provides journal title abbreviation, date of publication, volume, issue, and pagination. Will also include language (for non-English articles) and Publication Type if the article is a review or retracted publication. Articles without abstracts will display the notation: “No abstract available”.
- PubMed Unique Identifier (PMID).
- [PubMed - as supplied by publisher], or [PubMed - in process], or [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] tag.

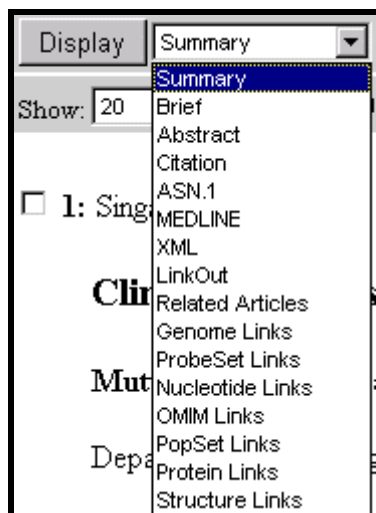
Additional Display Options

You can access other display formats from the Results screen in the following manner:

- **Individual Citations:** Clicking on the Author name hyperlink will display the citation in the Abstract display format.
- **All Citations:** Clicking on the **Display** button without selecting any of the citations will display all of the citations listed on the page in the selected display format. Summary is the default format.
- **Selected Citations:** Clicking on the box found to the left of the item number allows you to select the item. Clicking on the **Display** button will display the selected item(s) in the desired display format. Summary is the default format.

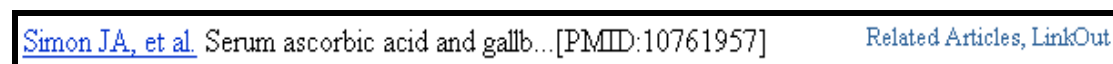
Other Display Formats

The pull-down menu next to the **Display** button allows the user to select available display formats:



Summary, Brief, Abstract, Citation, MEDLINE, Related Articles, and LinkOut are the most appropriate selections for bibliographic information.

Brief Format



A citation displayed in the brief format includes:

- Author name
- first 30 characters of the title
- PubMed Unique Identifier (PMID)

Abstract

Provides the following information:

- Journal Source (journal title, abbreviation, date of publication, volume, issue and pagination)
- Links
- Title
- On non-English *language* articles, [Article in language] tag
- Author(s)
- Author affiliation (address) of first author at time of publication
- Abstract (if present) from published article
- Publication Types (except for Journal Article Publication Type)
- Erratum strings from Title rubrics (if applicable)
- Comments (if applicable)
- PMID
- [PubMed - as supplied by publisher], or [PubMed - in process], or [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] tag

1.	Arch Intern Med 2000 Apr 10;160(7):931-6	Related Articles, Books, LinkOut
2.	Serum ascorbic acid and gallbladder disease prevalence among US adults: the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III).	
3.	Simon JA, Hudes ES.	
4.	Medical Service, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif, 94121, USA. jasimon@itsa.ucsf.edu	
5.	<p>BACKGROUND: Ascorbic acid-deficient guinea pigs frequently develop gallstones, and ascorbic acid status may also affect the risk of gallbladder disease in humans. To examine the relationship of ascorbic acid, an antioxidant nutrient involved in cholesterol catabolism, to gallbladder disease, we analyzed data collected from a probability sample of US adults. METHODS: Analyses of data from 7042 women and 6088 men enrolled in the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988-1994, were performed. Multiple logistic regression models stratified by sex were examined, controlling for the effects of age, race, diet, body mass index, and other potential confounders. RESULTS: A total of 761 women (11%) and 235 men (4%) reported a history of clinical gallbladder disease (symptomatic gallstones or cholecystectomy). Of the 9650 participants without a history of clinical gallbladder disease or abdominal pain consistent with gallbladder disease, and with valid abdominal ultrasonography, 408 (8%) of 4863 women and 274 (6%) of 4787 men had asymptomatic gallstones. Serum ascorbic acid level was inversely related to prevalence of clinical and asymptomatic gallbladder disease among women, but not among men. Among women, each SD (27 micromol/L) increase in serum ascorbic acid level was independently associated with a 13% lower prevalence of clinical gallbladder disease (P = .006) and asymptomatic gallstones (P = .048). CONCLUSION: Ascorbic acid, which affects the catabolism of cholesterol to bile acids and, in turn, the development of gallbladder disease in experimental animals, may affect the risk of gallbladder disease among women.</p>	
6.	PMID: 10761957 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	

Legend:

1. Journal Source
2. Title
3. Authors
4. Author Affiliation
5. Abstract
6. PMID

Citation

Provides the following information:

- Journal Source (journal title, abbreviation, date of publication, volume, issue and pagination)
- Links
- Title
- On non-English *language* articles, [Article in language] tag
- Author(s)
- Author affiliation (address) of first author at time of publication
- Publication Types (except for Journal Article Publication Type)
- Erratum strings from Title rubrics (if applicable)
- Comments (if applicable)
- MeSH Terms
- Personal Name as Subject (if present)
- Chemical substances (if present)
- Grant numbers (if present)
- PMID
- [PubMed - as supplied by publisher], or [PubMed - in process], or [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] tag

Arch Intern Med 2000 Apr 10;160(7):931-936

[Related Articles, Books, LinkOut](#)

Serum ascorbic acid and gallbladder disease prevalence among US adults: the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III).

Simon JA, Hudes ES.

Medical Service, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif, 94121, USA.
jasimon@itsa.ucsf.edu

BACKGROUND: Ascorbic acid-deficient guinea pigs frequently develop gallstones, and ascorbic acid status may also affect the risk of gallbladder disease in humans. To examine the relationship of ascorbic acid, an antioxidant nutrient involved in cholesterol catabolism, to gallbladder disease, we analyzed data collected from a probability sample of US adults. **METHODS:** Analyses of data from 7042 women and 6088 men enrolled in the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988-1994, were performed. Multiple logistic regression models stratified by sex were examined, controlling for the effects of age, race, diet, body mass index, and other potential confounders. **RESULTS:** A total of 761 women (11%) and 235 men (4%) reported a history of clinical gallbladder disease (symptomatic gallstones or cholecystectomy). Of the 9650 participants without a history of clinical gallbladder disease or abdominal pain consistent with gallbladder disease, and with valid abdominal ultrasonography, 408 (8%) of 4863 women and 274 (6%) of 4787 men had asymptomatic gallstones. Serum ascorbic acid level was inversely related to prevalence of clinical and asymptomatic gallbladder disease among women, but not among men. Among women, each SD (27 micromol/L) increase in serum ascorbic acid level was independently associated with a 13% lower prevalence of clinical gallbladder disease ($P = .006$) and asymptomatic gallstones ($P = .048$). **CONCLUSION:** Ascorbic acid, which affects the catabolism of cholesterol to bile acids and, in turn, the development of gallbladder disease in experimental animals, may affect the risk of gallbladder disease among women.

MeSH Terms:

- Adult
- Aged
- Ascorbic Acid/blood*
- Female
- Gallbladder Diseases/prevention & control
- Gallbladder Diseases/epidemiology*
- Gallbladder Diseases/blood*
- Human
- Logistic Models
- Male
- Middle Age
- Questionnaires
- Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
- Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
- United States/epidemiology

Substances:

- Ascorbic Acid

Grant support:

- HL53479/HL/NHLBI

PMID: 10761957 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

MEDLINE

- Two character tagged field format displaying all fields of the MEDLINE record.

```

Simon JA, et al. Serum ascorbic acid and gallbl...[PMID:10761957]

UI - 20222594
PMID- 10761957
DA - 20000421
DCOM- 20000421
LR - 20001218
IS - 0003-9926
VI - 160
IP - 7
DP - 2000 Apr 10
TI - Serum ascorbic acid and gallbladder disease prevalence among US adults:
the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III).
PG - 931-6
AB - BACKGROUND: Ascorbic acid-deficient guinea pigs frequently develop
gallstones, and ascorbic acid status may also affect the risk of
gallbladder disease in humans. To examine the relationship of ascorbic
acid, an antioxidant nutrient involved in cholesterol catabolism, to
gallbladder disease, we analyzed data collected from a probability sample
of US adults. METHODS: Analyses of data from 7042 women and 6088 men
enrolled in the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey,
1988-1994, were performed. Multiple logistic regression models stratified
by sex were examined, controlling for the effects of age, race, diet, body
mass index, and other potential confounders. RESULTS: A total of 761 women
(11%) and 235 men (4%) reported a history of clinical gallbladder disease
(symptomatic gallstones or cholecystectomy). Of the 9650 participants
without a history of clinical gallbladder disease or abdominal pain
consistent with gallbladder disease, and with valid abdominal
ultrasonography, 408 (8%) of 4863 women and 274 (6%) of 4787 men had
asymptomatic gallstones. Serum ascorbic acid level was inversely related
to prevalence of clinical and asymptomatic gallbladder disease among
women, but not among men. Among women, each SD (27 micromol/L) increase in
serum ascorbic acid level was independently associated with a 13% lower
prevalence of clinical gallbladder disease (P = .006) and asymptomatic
gallstones (P = .048). CONCLUSION: Ascorbic acid, which affects the
catabolism of cholesterol to bile acids and, in turn, the development of
gallbladder disease in experimental animals, may affect the risk of
gallbladder disease among women.
AD - Medical Service, Veterans Affairs Medical Center, San Francisco, Calif,
94121, USA. jasimon@itsa.ucsf.edu
AU - Simon JA
AU - Hudes ES
LA - eng
ID - HL53479/HL/NHLBI
PT - Journal Article
CY - UNITED STATES
TA - Arch Intern Med
JC - 7FS
JID - 0372440
RN - 50-81-7 (Ascorbic Acid)
SB - AIM
SB - IM
MH - Adult
MH - Aged
MH - Ascorbic Acid/*blood
MH - Female
MH - Gallbladder Diseases/*blood/*epidemiology/prevention & control
MH - Human
MH - Logistic Models
MH - Male
MH - Middle Age
MH - Questionnaires
MH - Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
MH - Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
MH - United States/epidemiology
EDAT- 2000/04/13 09:00
MHDA- 2000/04/29 09:00
PST - ppublish
SO - Arch Intern Med 2000 Apr 10;160(7):931-6.

```



Use this format for downloading records into bibliographic management software programs.

Retrieval Summary

Display Summary Sort Save Text Clip Add Order

Show: 20 Items 1-20 of 1410 Page 1 of 71 Select page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 »

- The retrieval summary line displays the total number of citations retrieved by the current search, and how many pages of citations there are given the selected number of citations per page (default = 20 citations/page).

Show pull-down menu

- PubMed displays search results in batches of 20 citations per page.

Display Brief Sort Save Text Clip Add Order

Show: 20 Items 1-20 of 1410 Page 1 of 71 Select page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 »

1: Theodorou SJ, Singh R, Camal DE. Related Articles

arcoma of the gallbladder: a case report.

001 Sep;67(9):873-4.

65767 [PubMed - in process]

- Click on the Show pull-down menu to select a higher/lower number and then click Display.
- PubMed redisplay the citations based on your selection.

Select Page

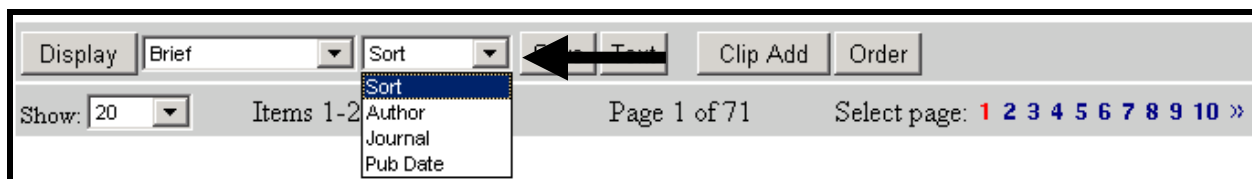
Display Summary Sort Save Text Clip Add Order

Show: 20 Items 1-20 of 1410 Page 1 of 71 Select page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 »

- The Results screen has links to the other pages containing the rest of the search results. Click on the next page of results you wish to display.
- The page number for the page currently displayed is in red.
- Click on the >> symbol to see page numbers greater than the ones displayed
- Click on the << symbol to see page numbers less than the ones displayed.

Sort

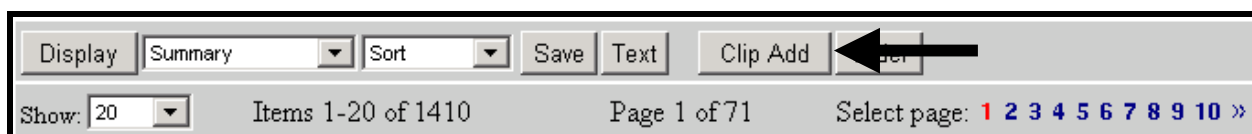
- To sort items by author, journal, or publication date, click on the Sort pull-down menu select a sort field, then click display.



You can sort directly from the results screen, or you can collect citations on the clipboard and sort the items there.

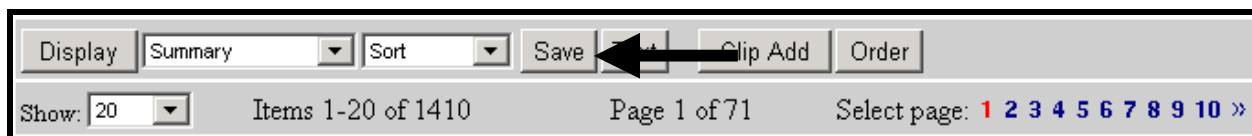
- Author and Journal sort alphabetically A to Z, the secondary sort is Publication Date.
- Publication Date (i.e., Pub Date) sorts by publication date, displaying the latest publication dates first. The secondary sort is Journal title.

Clip Add



- The Clipboard allows you save or view selected citations from one search or several searches that you may want to print, save, or order.
- The maximum number of items that can be placed in the Clipboard is **500**.
- The Clipboard will be **lost after one hour of inactivity** on PubMed or any of the other Entrez databases.
- To place an item in the Clipboard, click on the box to the left of the citation and then click on the **Clip Add** button.
- Once you have added a citation to the Clipboard, the item number color will change.

Save



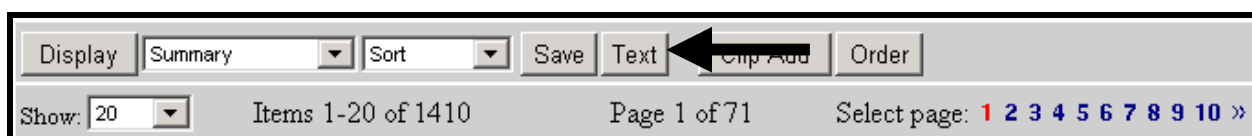
The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the PubMed search results page. It includes a 'Display' dropdown menu set to 'Summary', a 'Sort' dropdown menu, a 'Save' button, a 'Clip Add' button, and an 'Order' button. Below these buttons, there is a 'Show:' dropdown menu set to '20', a text label 'Items 1-20 of 1410', a 'Page 1 of 71' indicator, and a 'Select page:' section with a series of numbered links (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) and a double arrow '»'. The 'Save' button is highlighted with a black arrow pointing to it.

- To **save your entire set of search results**, use the Display pull-down menu to select the desired format, click **Save**. This option saves the entire set of search results in the display format selected.
- To mark **selected citations to save**, click on the check-box to the left of the item number as you go through each page of your retrieval. After you select the citations and choose a display format, click the **Save** button.



The maximum number of items that can be saved is **10,000**. If you try to save a file with more than 10,000 citations, PubMed will display an error message that instructs you to refine your search.

Text



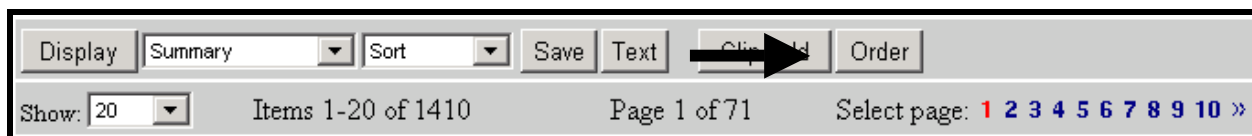
The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the PubMed search results page, similar to the one above. In this version, the 'Text' button is highlighted with a black arrow pointing to it. The other elements, including the 'Display' dropdown menu, 'Sort' dropdown menu, 'Save' button, 'Clip Add' button, 'Order' button, 'Show:' dropdown menu, 'Items 1-20 of 1410' text, 'Page 1 of 71' indicator, and 'Select page:' section, are identical to the previous screenshot.

- Use Text to redisplay citations using just the text of records and omitting the Web or HTML components. When finished with the text display, use your Web browser's Back button to your results in HTML.
- Use this feature when printing so you do not print PubMed's sidebar and buttons unnecessarily.
- The text version will display either selected citations, or if no citations are selected, all the citations on the page.
- Before using the Text button, consider using the Show pull-down menu to increase the number of items displayed on each page.

Printing

- Use the Print function of your Web browser, which will print all the information and citations displayed on your Web page.
- Consider using the **Text** button described above.
- Think about using the Show pull-down menu to display all of your citations on one Web page. You can only print the citations from the displayed page.

Order



- Click **Order** to use an automated document ordering program called **Loansome Doc**.
- You can also **Order** directly from the Clipboard.



You can order directly from the results screen, or you can collect citations on the clipboard and order from there.

The **Order Documents** feature allows you to use an automated document ordering program called **Loansome Doc**.

What is Loansome Doc?

The Loansome Doc feature allows you to electronically order the full-text of a citation from a Loansome Doc participating library in your area. Prior to using this feature, you need to establish an agreement with a Loansome Doc participating library. Your Loansome Doc library will provide you with their **Library ID**, which is needed when setting up the service within PubMed or NLM Gateway.

What does it cost?

The library providing you this service will explain their ordering fees. This service is generally *not* free.

What library can provide me with this kind of service?

Call your Regional Medical Library at **1-800-338-7657** Monday-Friday, 8:30 A.M. – 5:00 P.M. in all time zones to find out which medical library in your area can provide you with Loansome Doc ordering service. Or visit <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/members/> to find a library that can help you.

To order specific citations, select them by clicking on the check-box to the left of each item.

- Click on the **Order** button.

Once you click on the **Order** button, you are brought to the page shown below.

NLM Loansome Doc Ordering PubMed	
<p>If you are a Registered user...</p> <p>Please enter:</p> <p>User ID: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Password: <input type="password"/></p> <p><input type="text" value="Order Documents"/> <input type="button" value="GO"/></p> <p>Forgot your User ID or Password ?</p>	<p>If you are new...</p> <p>How to register if you are in:</p> <p><input type="text" value="USA"/> <input type="button" value="GO"/></p> <p>Frequently asked questions</p>

On this page you can:

- log into the Loansome Doc Ordering Server
- obtain a status report of your orders
- modify information on your Loansome Doc ID record
- learn about registering for a Loansome Doc code/password

- If you are new to Loansome Do, click on the **GO** button to learn about registering. The Loansome Doc Registration page (shown below) provides important information about the service.

NLM	Loansome Doc Registration	PubMed
USA		
<p>As a first time user, you need to establish an agreement with a health science library (or up to three additional libraries) for service. That library will become your Ordering Library, and will provide you with a Library Identifier (LIBID) to enter. All of the orders you place using Loansome Doc will be sent to this library which will then provide you with full text copies of the articles you order.</p> <p>If you have a health science library you use on a regular basis, check with that library first to determine if they provide Loansome Doc service. If you need assistance in finding a library that can provide the service for you, contact the Regional Medical Library in your area during normal business hours at: 1-800-338-RMLS (7657) or go to: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/members/.</p> <p>Enter the Library Identifier (LIBID) of your Ordering Library : <input type="text"/> (required)</p> <p>Enter additional LIBIDs : <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (optional)</p> <p>Note:</p> <p>Loansome Doc allows users to request document delivery through mail, fax, pickup, or Email. Users should discuss these options with the library that will be providing the Loansome Doc service to determine which document delivery services are available to them.</p> <p>Each library sets its own document delivery service policies and charges.</p> <p><input type="button" value="Continue"/></p>		

- Enter the Library Identifier (LIBID) of your Ordering Library and click on the **Continue** button at the bottom of the screen to continue the registration process.

NLM	Loansome Doc Registration	PubMed
IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION		
First Name :	<input type="text" value="Polly"/>	
Last Name :	<input type="text" value="Smith"/>	(required)
Title :	<input type="text" value="Librarian"/>	(e.g. MD, Ph.D, RN etc.)
ADDRESS INFORMATION		
Address 1 :	<input type="text" value="Acme Library"/>	(required)
Address 2 :	<input type="text" value="12 Acme Blvd."/>	
City :	<input type="text" value="Bethesda"/>	(required)
State/Province :	<input type="text" value="Maryland"/>	(U.S. and Canada Only)
State/Province :	<input type="text"/>	(International Only)
Country :	<input type="text" value="USA"/>	(required)
Zip/Postal Code :	<input type="text" value="20894"/>	(required)
Phone country code :	<input type="text" value="1"/>	(required) Country Codes
Phone area code :	<input type="text" value="301"/>	(required)
Phone local number :	<input type="text" value="555-1212"/>	(required)
Phone Extension :	<input type="text" value="1234"/>	
Delivery Information		
Method :	<input type="text" value="Mail"/>	
Fax country code :	<input type="text"/>	
Fax area code :	<input type="text"/>	
Fax local number:	<input type="text"/>	
Fax Extension :	<input type="text"/>	
Email :	<input type="text"/>	
IP address :	<input type="text"/>	
Print comment entered below on all orders.		
Comment :	<input type="text" value="Account Number 123456"/>	
Authorize ordering library to obtain articles from other libraries if ordering library is unable to fill the request.		
Authorize : <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes		
LOGIN INFORMATION		
Enter a User ID and Password of your choice to use for all future orders.		
User ID :	<input type="text" value="abc123"/>	(required)
Password :	<input type="text" value="*****"/>	(required)
Retype Password :	<input type="text" value="*****"/>	(required)
<input type="button" value="Register"/>		

- Next, you receive a screen explaining copyright compliance. Click on the **Accept** button.

NLM
Loansome Doc Warning
PubMed

Warning Concerning Copyright Compliance

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.

Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research. If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.

- Loansome Doc now brings you to a screen confirming the citations you are ordering and your user information. Click on the **Send Order** button after reviewing the information.

*The articles
you selected
to order.*

NLM
Loansome Doc Order
PubMed

Send my order(s) to : Hospital and Medical Center (NLM Test Record)

Not needed after (mmddyyyy)

☒ 1 PMID: 11547969; MUID: 21429967
Muttarak M; Na Chiangmai W;
Clinics in diagnostic imaging (62). Gallstones with acute cholecystitis.
Singapore Med J. 2001 Jun;42(6):280-5

☒ 2 PMID: 11490791; MUID: 21384168
Nguyen WD; Daza E;
Spontaneous perforation of the right hepatic duct.
Hepatogastroenterology. 2001 Jul-Aug;48(40):1028-9

☒ 3 PMID: 11469970; MUID: [Muid not available]
Shrestha S; Pasricha PJ;
Chronic Visceral Right Upper Quadrant Pain Without Gallstones.
Current treatment options in gastroenterology.. 2001 Apr;4(2):123-131

Delivery Information

Method : Mail

Fax country code :

Fax area code :

Fax local number :

Fax Extension :

Email :

IP address :

Print comment entered below on all orders.

Comment :

Authorize ordering library to obtain articles from other libraries
if ordering library is unable to fill the request.

Authorize : ☐ No ☒ Yes

*Send Order
button*

- Next you are brought to the Loansome Doc confirmation screen, which confirms that your order was sent to the ordering library.

*“Request
Sent”
message*

*User-
supplied
information*

NLM	Loansome Doc order sent	PubMed
Print or save a copy of this page for reference.		
3 Loansome Doc Requests - Sep 21, 2001		
Request # 4426812 was sent to MDUBIX for: Clinics in diagnostic imaging (62). Gallstones with acute cholecystitis. 2001 Jun;42(6):280-5. MDUBIX does NOT report holding <i>Singapore Med J</i> .		
Request # 4426813 was sent to MDUBIX for: Spontaneous perforation of the right hepatic duct. 2001 Jul-Aug;48(40):1028-9. MDUBIX does NOT report holding <i>Hepatogastroenterology</i> .		
Request # 4426814 was sent to MDUBIX for: Chronic Visceral Right Upper Quadrant Pain Without Gallstones. 2001 Apr;4(2):123-131. MDUBIX does NOT report holding <i>Current treatment options in gastroenterology</i> .		
User Information		
User ID:	ABC123	
Name:	Polly Smith	
Address:	Acme Library 12 Acme Blvd. Bethesda MD 20894 USA	
Date:	Sep 21, 2001	
Delivery Information		
Mail to user's address.		
Ordering library is authorized to obtain articles from other libraries, if necessary.		

Practice Exercises

1. Find references about shingles and facial paralysis. Display the records in the format that shows the abstract and the MeSH headings. How does PubMed map the term, shingles?
2. Find references about hypertension and a nosebleed. How does PubMed map the term, nosebleed? Display all of the retrieved records on one Web page.
3. Find references about genetically modified food. Display the retrieved records in the format where you display the abstract but not the MeSH headings.
4. Are there articles by George Barrera-Hernandez referenced in MEDLINE?
5. Please find information about wisdom tooth pain. Using the Details screen, determine to what MeSH Heading wisdom tooth maps.

Suggested Answers

1. Find references about shingles and facial paralysis. Display the records in the format that shows the abstract and the MeSH headings. How does PubMed map the term, shingles?

Enter shingles facial paralysis in the query box, click **Go**. Click on **Details** to see that the term shingles maps to the MeSH heading **Herpes Zoster**.

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface. At the top, there is a search box with the text 'shingles facial paralysis' and buttons for 'Go' and 'Clear'. Below the search box are tabs for 'Limits', 'Preview/Index', 'History', 'Clipboard', and 'Details', with 'Details' being the active tab. The main content area is titled 'PubMed Query:' and contains a text box with the following query: `((("herpes zoster"[MeSH Terms] OR shingles[Text Word]) AND ("facial paralysis"[MeSH Terms] OR facial paralysis[Text Word]))`. Below the query box are buttons for 'Search' and 'URL'. The 'Result:' section shows a count of '291'. The 'Translations:' section shows two entries: 'shingles[All Fields]' translated to `("herpes zoster"[MeSH Terms] OR shingles[Text Word])` and 'facial paralysis[All Fields]' translated to `("facial paralysis"[MeSH Terms] OR facial paralysis[Text Word])`. The 'Database:' section shows 'PubMed'. The 'User Query:' section shows 'shingles facial paralysis'.

for shingles facial paralysis

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) **Details**

PubMed Query:

```
((("herpes zoster"[MeSH Terms] OR shingles[Text Word]) AND ("facial paralysis"[MeSH Terms] OR facial paralysis[Text Word]))
```

Result:

[291](#)

Translations:

shingles[All Fields]	("herpes zoster"[MeSH Terms] OR shingles[Text Word])
facial paralysis[All Fields]	("facial paralysis"[MeSH Terms] OR facial paralysis[Text Word])

Database:

PubMed

User Query:

shingles facial paralysis

Use the **Citation** display format to display both the abstract and MeSH headings.

Display
Citation
Sort
Save
Text
Clip Add
Order

Show: 20
Items 1-20 of 291
Page 1 of 15
Select page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 »

☐ 1: Lin Chuang Er Bi Yan Hou Ke Za Zhi 1998 Nov;12(11):490-2
[Related Articles, Books](#)

[Diagnosis and treatment of Ramsay Hunt syndrome (a report of 39 cases)].

[Article in Chinese]

Guo Y, Wu W, Xie D.

Department of Otolaryngology, Second Affiliated Hospital, Hunan Medical University, Changsha 410011.

Thirty-nine cases with Ramsay Hunt syndrome were presented, in which 23 cases were firmly diagnosed early, and others were misdiagnosed to be Bell's palsy in 9 cases, sudden sensorineural hearing loss in 5, herpes zoster pharyngitis in 1 and acute suppurative otitis media in 1, respectively. All patients were treated with prednisone or dexamethasone for 3 weeks. The results of treatment were as follows: complete recovery in 27 cases, residual facial paralysis in 12 patients, in which 11 had sensorineural hearing loss. We concluded that: 1. When patients present idiopathic facial paralysis associated with objective sensorineural hearing loss, Hunt syndrome should be suspected even in the absence of vesicles. 2. Treatment with steroid and antiviral agent is needed. There is no significant difference in the effects between oral and intravenous steroid therapy. 3. The poor prognosis may relate with severe facial paralysis accompanying severe hearing loss. 4. Acoustic stapedius reflex in patients with mild or no hearing loss is useful for defining the involved sites and evaluating the prognosis.

MeSH Terms:

- Adolescence
- Adult
- Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Steroidal/administration & dosage*
- Antiviral Agents/administration & dosage*
- Dexamethasone/administration & dosage*
- Drug Therapy, Combination
- English Abstract
- Female
- Follow-Up Studies
- Herpes Zoster Oticus/drug therapy*
- Herpes Zoster Oticus/diagnosis
- Human
- Male
- Middle Age
- Prednisone/administration & dosage*

Substances:

- Prednisone
- Dexamethasone
- Antiviral Agents
- Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Steroidal

PMID: 11263220 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

- Find references about hypertension and a nosebleed. How does PubMed map the term, nosebleed? Display all of the retrieved records on one Web page.

Details:

The screenshot shows the 'Details' tab of a PubMed search results page. At the top, a search bar contains the text 'for hypertension nosebleed' with 'Go' and 'Clear' buttons. Below the search bar are tabs for 'Limits', 'Preview/Index', 'History', 'Clipboard', and 'Details'. The 'PubMed Query:' section displays a complex Boolean query: `((("hypertension"[MeSH Terms] OR hypertension[Text Word]) AND ("epistaxis"[MeSH Terms] OR nosebleed[Text Word]))`. Below the query is a 'Search' button and a 'URL' field. The 'Result:' section shows '88' results. The 'Translations:' section contains two rows: 'hypertension[All Fields]' translated to `("hypertension"[MeSH Terms] OR hypertension[Text Word])` and 'nosebleed[All Fields]' translated to `("epistaxis"[MeSH Terms] OR nosebleed[Text Word])`. The 'Database:' section lists 'PubMed'. The 'User Query:' section shows 'hypertension nosebleed'.

for hypertension nosebleed

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

PubMed Query:

```
((("hypertension"[MeSH Terms] OR hypertension[Text Word]) AND ("epistaxis"[MeSH Terms] OR nosebleed[Text Word]))
```

Result:

[88](#)

Translations:

hypertension[All Fields]	("hypertension"[MeSH Terms] OR hypertension[Text Word])
nosebleed[All Fields]	("epistaxis"[MeSH Terms] OR nosebleed[Text Word])

Database:

PubMed

User Query:

hypertension nosebleed

The term, nosebleed, maps to the MeSH heading, **epistaxis**. From the **Show pull-down** menu, choose a number higher than your final retrieval set in order to display all the records on one Web page. Click the **Display** button.

3. Find references about genetically modified food. Display the retrieved records in the format where you display the abstract but not the MeSH Headings.

Details:

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface with the 'Details' tab selected. The search query is 'genetically modified food'. The PubMed Query is displayed as: `((genetically[All Fields] AND modified[All Fields]) AND ("food"[MeSH Terms] OR food[Text Word]))`. The Result is 230. The Database is PubMed. The User Query is 'genetically modified food'.

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) **[Details](#)**

PubMed Query:

```
((genetically[All Fields] AND modified[All Fields]) AND ("food"[MeSH Terms] OR food[Text Word]))
```

Result:

[230](#)

Translations:

food[All Fields] ("food"[MeSH Terms] OR food[Text Word])

Database:

PubMed

User Query:

genetically modified food

Use the **Abstract** display format to display the records with abstracts (if present) but not MeSH headings.

4. Are there articles by George Barrera-Hernandez referenced in MEDLINE?

for

[Limits](#)
[Preview/Index](#)
[History](#)
[Clipboard](#)
[Details](#)

PubMed Query:

Result:

[6](#)

Database:

PubMed

5. Please find information about wisdom tooth pain. Using the Details screen, determine to what MeSH Heading wisdom tooth maps.

Molar, Third is the MeSH term to which wisdom tooth maps

for

[Limits](#)
[Preview/Index](#)
[History](#)
[Clipboard](#)
[Details](#)

PubMed Query:

Result:

[367](#)

Translations:

wisdom tooth[All Fields]	(\"molar, third\"[MeSH Terms] OR wisdom tooth[Text Word])
pain[All Fields]	(\"pain\"[MeSH Terms] OR pain[Text Word])

Database:

PubMed

User Query:

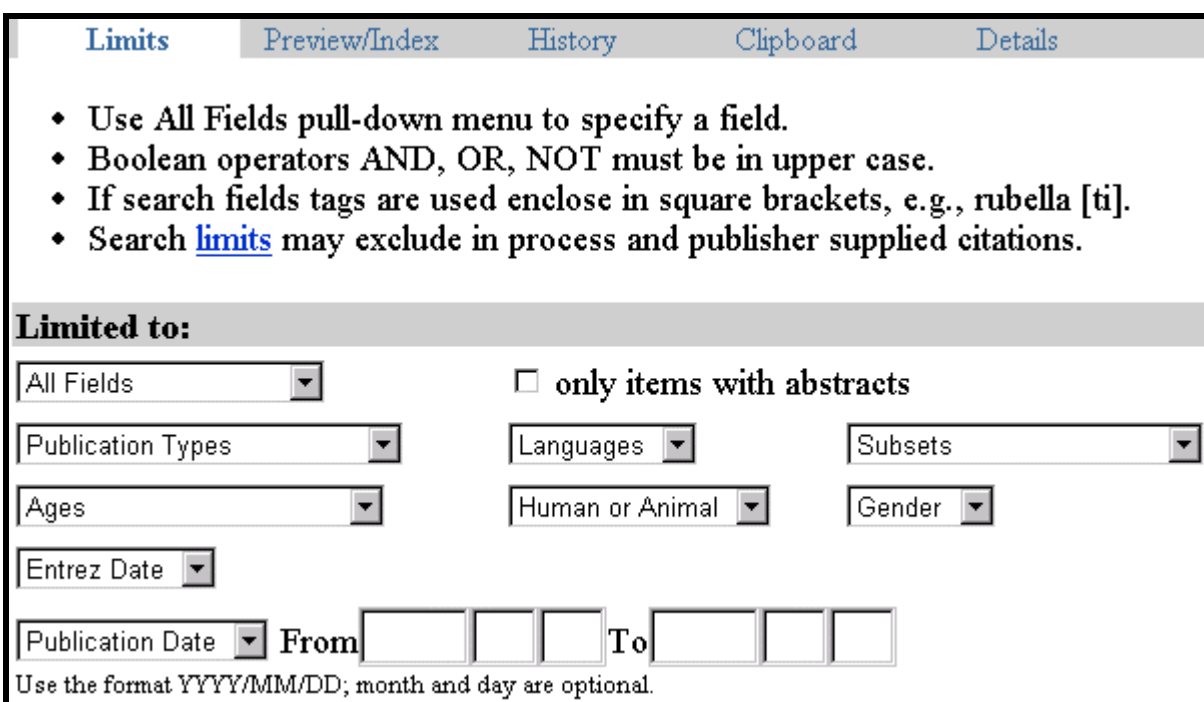
wisdom tooth pain

Features Bar



The Features Bar allows you to select several additional functions.

Limits

The screenshot shows the 'Limits' page with a header bar containing the same five tabs as the Features Bar. Below the header, there is a list of four bullet points: 'Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.', 'Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.', 'If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].', and 'Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.' Below this is a section titled 'Limited to:' followed by several dropdown menus: 'All Fields', 'Publication Types', 'Ages', 'Entrez Date', 'Languages', 'Human or Animal', 'Subsets', and 'Gender'. There is also a checkbox labeled 'only items with abstracts'. At the bottom, there is a 'Publication Date' dropdown followed by 'From' and 'To' date pickers. A note at the bottom states: 'Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.'

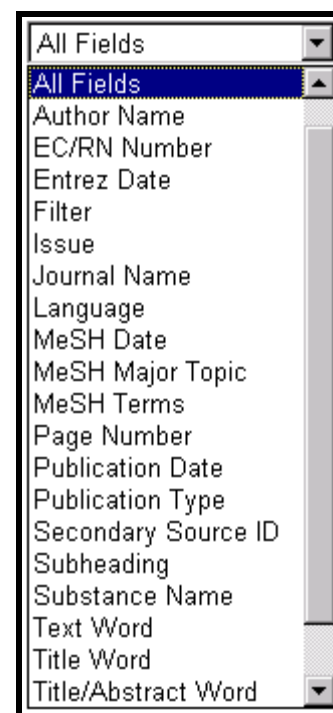
Click on **Limits** on the Features Bar to bring up the Limits page.

Limits:

- Allows you to limit your search terms to a specific search field.
- Allows you to limit your search to a specific age group, gender, or human or animal studies.
- Also allows you to restrict to articles published in specific languages or to specific types of articles such as review articles.
- You may choose to limit to only citations containing abstracts.
- You can also limit by either Entrez Date or Publication Date.
- You may limit to a specific subset of citations within PubMed, such as from AIDS-related citations.

Field Selection

- You may limit your search terms to a specific search field.
- To select a specific field, click the All Fields pull-down menu and select a search field. Enter multiple terms separated by Boolean operators.
- Example: Select MeSH Terms from the pull-down, enter bed rest AND pain in the query box, click **Go**.



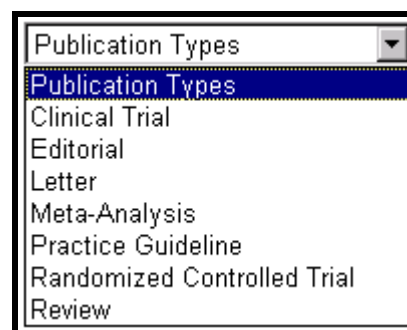
Only items with abstracts

- Click in this box to limit your retrieval to only citations having an abstract present on the record.

☐ only items with abstracts

Publication Types

- You may limit your retrieval based on the type of material the article represents.
- The Publications Types pull-down menu contains a list of frequently searched publication types.



Languages

- Journals from approximately forty languages are indexed.
- The Languages pull-down menu contains a list of frequently searched languages.



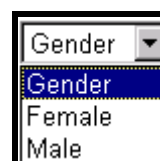
Ages

- To select a specific age group for human studies, click on the Ages pull-down menu.



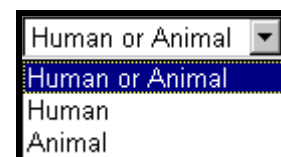
Gender

- To select a specific gender, click on the Gender pull-down menu.



Human or Animal

- To select a specific study group, click on the Human or Animal pull-down menu.



Dates

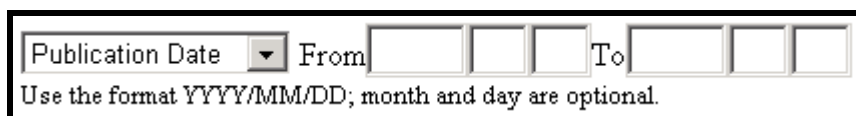
- PubMed contains citations published back to 1966.
- New citations are added Tuesday-Saturday.
- You may restrict to two date fields from the Limits screen:
 - Entrez Date: the date the citation was initially added to PubMed
 - Publication Date: the date the article was published
- When PubMed displays your search results, the citations are displayed in Entrez Date order – last in, first out.

Limiting by Dates

- Use the Entrez Date pull-down menu to limit your search back in time from 30 days to 10 years.

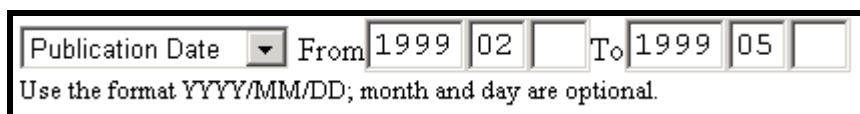


- The publication date pull-down menu toggles between Publication Date and Entrez Date.
- Use the From: and To: boxes to specify a range of dates.
- Enter the dates in the format of YYYY/MM/DD (month and day are optional).



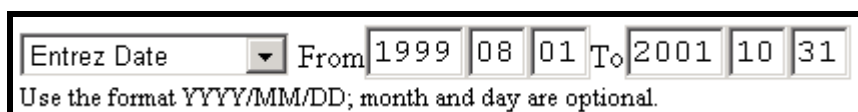
Publication Date ▼ From To

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

Examples:

Publication Date ▼ From 1999 02 To 1999 05

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.



Entrez Date ▼ From 1999 08 01 To 2001 10 31

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

Subsets

Allows you to limit your retrieval to one of the four types of groupings of records:

1. Levels of processing:

- ▶ Publisher: [PubMed – as supplied by publisher] citations
- ▶ In Process: [PubMed – in process] citations
- ▶ MEDLINE: [PubMed – indexed for MEDLINE] citations

2. Subject Filters:

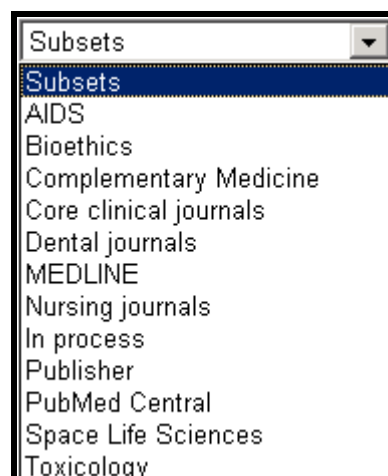
- ▶ AIDS
- ▶ Bioethics
- ▶ Complementary Medicine
- ▶ Space Life Sciences
- ▶ Toxicology

3. Journal groupings:

- ▶ Core clinical journals: 120 English-language journals from the formerly published *Abridged Index Medicus*
- ▶ Dental
- ▶ Nursing

4. Other:

- ▶ PubMed Central



Limits Indicator



- Once you have selected Limits, a check box appears next to the Limits on the Features Bar.
- If you run a search, the limits in effect will appear in the yellow bar above the Display button:

Limits: Child: 6-12 years, English



To **turn off all of the limits** before you run your next search, click on the check box next to Limits on the Features Bar to remove the check and turn off the limits.

Preview/Index

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

This page is home to two functions: Preview and Index.

Use Preview/Index to:

- Preview the number of search results before displaying the citations.
- Refine search strategies by adding one or more terms, one at a time.
- Add terms to a strategy from specific search fields.
- View and select terms from the Index to develop search strategies.
- View your search strategy as you continue to refine your search.

Preview

Previewing the number of search results before displaying the citations

Search Request: *Find citations on how xylitol prevents tooth decay in children. Xylitol is a sugar substitute used in sugar-free gum, etc.*

- Enter terms in the query box and click Preview.

Search PubMed for xylitol Preview Go Clear

- PubMed returns the number of citations but not the actual results.

for xylitol Preview Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

- Enter terms and click Preview to see only the number of search results.
- To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., (#2 OR #3) AND asthma.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#1 Search xylitol		10:18:43	1630

Result shows the number of citations.

Refining search strategies by adding one or more terms at a time

- Add another term (e.g., tooth decay) to the query box and click **Preview**.

- Continue adding terms (e.g., children) and clicking **Preview** until your strategy is complete.
- View your search strategy and number of results as you continue to refine your search.

▼
for
Preview
Go
Clear

Limits
Preview/Index
History
Clipboard
Details

- Enter terms and click Preview to see only the number of search results.
- To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., (#2 OR #3) AND asthma.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#3 Search	children tooth decay xylitol	10:32:11	83
#2 Search	tooth decay xylitol	10:31:55	217
#1 Search	xylitol	10:18:43	1630

Preview shows search strategy and number of results as each term is added.



Preview displays the last three queries from History. Use History to review up to the last 100 queries. The Clear History button in History also clears the history information from the Preview/Index.



History will be lost after one hour of inactivity on PubMed.

Index

Viewing and selecting terms from the Index to develop search strategies

- Use the Index button to view and select terms from the Index of a specific field and to add them to your search strategy.
- The Index allows you to view a listing of terms within a search field.
- You may also select terms to build a search strategy using Boolean operators.

Selecting a field and entering a term to look up in the Index

Search Request: *Find citations on employees strikes.*

Let's select **MeSH Terms** from the pull-down menu, type in the term, **strikes** and click on the **Index** button.

PubMed displays a portion of the alphabetical list of available terms for the selected search field. Scroll up and down this window using the **scroll bar**.

The number of citations that contain the term appears in parentheses to the right of the term.

To scroll up or down the entire Index for the field, click the **Up** or **Down** buttons.

The screenshot shows the PubMed Index window. At the top, there is a dropdown menu labeled 'MeSH Terms' and a text input field containing the word 'strikes'. To the right of the input field are two buttons: 'Preview' and 'Index'. Below the input field, there is a row of three buttons: 'Click', 'AND', 'OR', and 'NOT', followed by the text 'to add terms selected from Index to the query box.' Below this is a scrollable list of terms. The first term is 'strikes, employee(785)'. Other terms include 'strikes, employee/economics(15)', 'strikes, employee/history(11)', 'strikes, employee/legislation and jurisprudence(58)', 'strikes, employee/manpower(1)', 'strikes, employee/methods(1)', 'strikes, employee/organization and administration(95)', 'strikes, employee/statistics and numerical data(11)', 'strikes, employee/trends(10)', and 'strikes, employee/utilization(1)'. To the right of the list are two buttons: 'Up' and 'Down'.



Strikes is an entry term for the preferred MeSH heading, **Strikes, Employee**.

Selecting a term from the Index

- Click on the term to highlight it.

Add Term(s) to Query or View Index:

- Enter a term in the text box; use the pull-down menu to specify a search field.
- Click Preview to add terms to the query box and see the number of search results, or click Index to view terms within a field.
- Multiple terms selected from Index will be ORed; click AND to add to search.

MeSH Terms

Click to add terms selected from Index to the query box.

- Click on **Preview**.
- Continue viewing, selecting, and previewing search terms until your strategy is complete.

Query box shows the search term and the search field.

for [MeSH Terms]

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Enter terms and click Preview to see only the number of search results.
- To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., (#2 OR #3) AND asthma.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#7	Search "strikes, employee"[MeSH Terms]	14:38:17	785
#6	Search children tooth decay xylitol	09:23:26	83
#5	Search tooth decay xylitol	09:23:17	217

Result shows the number of citations.



Preview automatically ANDs together search terms together and previews the search. Use the **Boolean operators** to combine search terms as needed. If you use the Boolean operators, your search terms are added to the PubMed query box and you must click Preview to see the number of results.



To **OR** together multiple terms from an Index display and then add (i.e., **AND**) them to your search, click on each term while holding down the Ctrl-key (PC) or the Command-key (Mac). When all the terms you want are highlighted, click the connector AND to add the terms (OR'ed together) to the query.

Search example:

- Click to highlight, **strikes, employee** used with the subheading of **legislation and jurisprudence** as well as **strikes, employee** used with the subheading **statistics and numerical data** in the display.
- Click the **AND** button to select and add the terms to the query.
- Multiple selections are automatically OR'ed together.

*Holding down the
Ctrl or Command
key; click to
highlight the terms.*

Click on the **AND** button.

*Multiple selections
are automatically
OR'ed together.*

Add Term(s) to Query or View Index:

- Enter a term in the text box; use the pull-down menu to specify a search field.
- Click Preview to add terms to the query box and see the number of search results, or click Index to view terms within a field.
- Multiple terms selected from Index will be ORed; click AND to add to search.

The screenshot shows the "MeSH Terms" section of a software interface. At the top, there's a label "MeSH Terms" next to a dropdown arrow. Below it is a text input field containing the word "strikes". To the right of the text field are two buttons: "Preview" and "Index". Below the text field, there's a row of three buttons labeled "AND", "OR", and "NOT". Further down is a scrollable list box containing several terms, each followed by a number in parentheses. The terms are: "strikes, employee(785)", "strikes, employee/economics(15)", "strikes, employee/history(11)", "strikes, employee/legislation and jurisprudence(58)", "strikes, employee/manpower(1)", "strikes, employee/methods(1)", "strikes, employee/organization and administration(95)", "strikes, employee/statistics and numerical data(11)", "strikes, employee/trends(10)", and "strikes, employee/utilization(1)". The first four items have a small upward-pointing triangle icon to their left, and the last four have a downward-pointing triangle icon. To the right of the list box are two buttons: "Up" at the top and "Down" at the bottom.

MeSH Terms Preview Index

Click AND OR NOT to add terms selected from Index to the query box.

strikes, employee(785)	▲	<div>Up</div> <div>Down</div>
strikes, employee/economics(15)		
strikes, employee/history(11)		
strikes, employee/legislation and jurisprudence(58)		
strikes, employee/manpower(1)		
strikes, employee/methods(1)		
strikes, employee/organization and administration(95)		
strikes, employee/statistics and numerical data(11)		
strikes, employee/trends(10)		
strikes, employee/utilization(1)	▼	

The following search is added to PubMed’s query box: (“**strikes, employee/legislation and jurisprudence**” [MeSH Terms] OR “**strikes, employee/statistical and numerical data**” [MeSH Terms]). To run this search in PubMed, click the **Go** button.



Author Field Index: PubMed automatically truncates on the author's name to account for varying initials, e.g., smith j will retrieve smith ja, smith, jb, smith j jr, etc. In the Author Field Index, when an author's name is displayed with the @ symbol after the first initial, this indicates occurrences of the author name without a middle initial. Selecting smith j@ from the index will retrieve smith j only.

History

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

- History holds all of your search strategies and results.
- History is only available after you run your first search.
- The History screen displays:
 - ▶ Your search query
 - ▶ The time of the search
 - ▶ The number of citations in your search results

Limits	Preview/Index	History	Clipboard	Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search History will be lost after one hour of inactivity. • To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., #2 AND #6. • Search numbers may not be continuous; all searches are represented. 				
Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result	
#8	Search ("strikes, employee/legislation and jurisprudence"[MeSH Terms] OR "strikes, employee/statistics and numerical data"[MeSH Terms])	15:01:10	68	
#7	Search "strikes, employee"[MeSH Terms]	14:38:17	785	
#6	Search children tooth decay xylitol	09:23:26	83	
#5	Search tooth decay xylitol	09:23:17	217	
#4	Search xylitol	09:23:02	1630	
#3	Search mercury exposure	09:22:44	348	
#2	Search ((historical article[pt]) AND "2001/9/17 9.48"[MHDA]:"2001/9/24 8.21"[MHDA])	08:22:05	112	
#1	Search chocolate	08:19:14	1524	

Using History

- You can use the search statement numbers shown in history in search strategies.

Example:

#1 AND gallbladder

Preview

Go

Clear



Boolean operators must be typed in all caps as shown in the example above.

Other examples:

#8 AND #10

#7 OR #14

- You can also use History to Preview search results, just like with the Preview/Index feature.

#7 OR #14	Preview	Go	Clear
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History Tips:

- ✓ Maximum number of queries that can be held in History is **100**.
- ✓ Your search history will automatically be **lost after 1 hour of inactivity**.
- ✓ PubMed will move a search statement number to the top of the History if the new search is the same as a previous search.
- ✓ A separate Search History will be kept for each of the Entrez databases although the search statement numbers will be assigned sequentially for all databases.
- ✓ **Caution:** Search statement numbers from History should not be used in a strategy that you intend to save using the URL button in Details or in search strategies you plan to store in the Cubby. Why not? Although the strategy will be saved, your History will automatically be lost or cleared after 1 hour of inactivity. Any search statement numbers included in the saved strategy will be gone, or possibly replaced by other searches.



Click on the **Clear History** button available at the bottom of your search History screen to remove all searches from the History.

Clipboard

Limits

Preview/Index

History

Clipboard

Details

- Clipboard allows you to save or view selected citations from one search or several searches.

for

Limits Preview/Index History **Clipboard** Details

Display

Show: Items 1-20 of 1412 Page 1 of 71 Select page: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) »

☒ 1: [Danikas D, Theodorou SJ, Singh R, Camal DE.](#) [Related Articles](#)
 Leiomyosarcoma of the gallbladder: a case report.
 Am Surg. 2001 Sep;67(9):873-4.
 PMID: 11565767 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ 2: [Jain BK, Das DN, Singh RK, Kukreti R, Dargan P.](#) [Related Articles](#)
 Agenesis of gallbladder in symptomatic patients.
 Trop Gastroenterol. 2001 Apr-Jun;22(2):80-2.
 PMID: 11552490 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☒ 3: [Muttarak M, Na Chiangmai W.](#) [Related Articles](#)
 Clinics in diagnostic imaging (62). Gallstones with acute cholecystitis.
 Singapore Med J. 2001 Jun;42(6):280-5.
 PMID: 11547969 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☒ 4: [Contractor QQ, Dubian MK, Boujemla M, Contractor TQ.](#)
 Endoscopic therapy after laparoscopic cholecystectomy.
 J Clin Gastroenterol. 2001 Sep;33(3):218-21.
 PMID: 11500611 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

- You can sort, print, save, or order the citations on the Clipboard.
- To place items on the clipboard, click on the check-box to the left of the citation.
- Then click the **Clip Add** button. You get a confirmation message stating that the items are added to the Clipboard.

3 items were added to Clipboard.
 Clipboard items will be lost after one hour of inactivity.
 The maximum number of Clipboard items is 500.

- Once the citations are added to the Clipboard, the item number color changes.

Clipboard Tips:

- ✓ If you click **Clip Add** without selecting citations using the check-box, PubMed will add up to 500 citations to the clipboard.
- ✓ The maximum number of items placed on the clipboard is 500.
- ✓ The clipboard will be lost after one hour of inactivity.

Using the Clipboard

- To view the contents of your clipboard, click on Clipboard from the Features bar.

The screenshot displays the PubMed 'Clipboard' tab. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Limits, Preview/Index, History, **Clipboard**, and Details. Below the tabs, two bullet points state: 'The Clipboard will hold a maximum of 500 items.' and 'Clipboard items will be lost after one hour of inactivity.' A control bar contains buttons for 'Display', a 'Summary' dropdown, a 'Sort' dropdown, 'Save', 'Text', 'Clip Remove', and 'Order'. Below this, it shows 'Show: 20' and 'Items 1-3 of 3' with a 'One page.' link. The main area lists three items, each with a checkbox, a numbered link to the citation, and a 'Related Articles' link. Item 1 is by Danikas D, Theodorou SJ, Singh R, Camal DE, titled 'Leiomyosarcoma of the gallbladder: a case report.' Item 2 is by Muttarak M, Na Chiangmai W, titled 'Clinics in diagnostic imaging (62). Gallstones with acute cholecystitis.' Item 3 is by Contractor QQ, Dubian MK, Boujemla M, Contractor TQ, titled 'Endoscopic therapy after laparoscopic cholecystectomy.'

Sorting items from the Clipboard

- To sort items by author, journal, or publication date, click on the Sort pull-down menu on the Clipboard to select a sort field, then click display.
- Author and Journal sort alphabetically A to Z, the secondary sort is Publication Date.
- Publication Date (i.e., Pub Date) sorts by publication date, displaying the latest publication dates first. The secondary sort is Journal title.

Deleting citations from the Clipboard

- To delete selected citations, click on the box to the left of the item number and then click on the **Clip Remove** button.
- To empty the Clipboard, simply click on the **Clip Remove** button.

Saving citations on the Clipboard

- Select a display format.
- Select citations you wish to save (if you want to save all citations, no selection is necessary).
- Click on the **Save** button.



The search number #0 which may be used in Boolean search statements represents citations on the Clipboard. For example, limit the items on the Clipboard to English language citations using the following search:

#0 AND english [la]

This does not affect or replace the Clipboard contents.

Details

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard **Details**

- Clicking on Details displays your search strategy as it was translated by PubMed including MeSH vocabulary term mappings as well as mappings from the PubMed phrase index.
- Error messages (e.g., stopwords, truncation warnings, misspellings) are also displayed.
- The PubMed Query box in Details allows you to edit a search strategy and resubmit it.
- Details also allows you to save a search strategy.

Here's a closer look at Details:

You can modify the search strategy if you wish and then click on the **Search** button.

Click on the **URL** button to create a URL that allows you to save your search strategy.

Click on the **Result** number hyperlink to return to the current search results.

PubMed Translations

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard **Details**

PubMed Query:

```

(("food hypersensitivity"[MeSH Terms] OR food
allergies[Text Word]) AND ("infant"[MeSH Terms] OR
infants[Text Word]))

```

Result:

[2225](#)

Translations:

food allergies[All Fields]	("food hypersensitivity"[MeSH Terms] OR food allergies[Text Word])
infants[All Fields]	("infant"[MeSH Terms] OR infants[Text Word])

Database:

PubMed

User Query:

food allergies infants

Saving a search strategy from Details:

- Click on the **URL** button. PubMed will return to the search results screen. The translated search strategy will be displayed in the query box and this search strategy will also be embedded as part of the URL.
- Next, use your Web browser's bookmark function to save the URL as a bookmark. After saving the bookmark, you may want to use your Web browser's edit functions to rename the bookmark.
- **Caution:** Search statement numbers from History should not be used in a strategy that you intend to save using the URL button in Details or in search strategies you plan to store in the Cubby. Why not? Although the strategy will be saved, your History will automatically be lost or cleared after 1 hour of inactivity. Any search statement numbers included in the saved strategy will be gone, or possibly replaced by other searches.

Current Awareness Searching

If you wish to run a search periodically to retrieve recent information since you last ran the search, you can use the PubMed **Cubby**. See **Cubby Section** of this workbook for detailed information on **Cubby Stored Searches**.

NOTES

Practice Exercises

1. Using only the query box, find some information about using a living donor for a liver transplantation. Using Limits, further restrict the search to only review articles. Display the results so you can see the MeSH Headings and the entire retrieval is on one page.
2. Locate citations about using a baboon for a bone marrow transplant that were published between 1997-2000.
3. Find references about injuries from backpacks or backpacking. Save this search strategy so the search can be run again at a later date.
4. Search the phrase pressure point from the Text Word Index.
5. Find citations about using botox to treat migraines. Add the search results to the Clipboard. Go to the Clipboard to see the items.

Suggested Answers

1. Using only the query box, find some information about using a living donor for a liver transplantation. Using Limits, further restrict the search to only review articles. Display the results so you can see the MeSH Headings and the entire retrieval is on one page.

for

☒ Limits

PubMed Query:

```
((("living donors"[MeSH Terms] OR living donor[Text Word]) AND ("liver transplantation"[MeSH Terms] OR liver transplantation[Text Word])) AND Review[ptyp])
```

Result:

[54](#)

Then Display the results so you see the MeSH headings and the entire retrieval is on one page.

Use the **Citation** format to see the MeSH terms.

Use the **Show** pull-down menu to display all the items on the same Web page.

Show: Items 1-54 of 54 One page.

2. Locate citations about using a baboon for a bone marrow transplant that were published between 1997-2000.

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

Limited to:

<input type="text" value="All Fields"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> only items with abstracts	
<input type="text" value="Publication Types"/>	<input type="text" value="Languages"/>	<input type="text" value="Subsets"/>
<input type="text" value="Ages"/>	<input type="text" value="Human or Animal"/>	<input type="text" value="Gender"/>
<input type="text" value="Entrez Date"/>		
<input type="text" value="Publication Date"/>	From <input type="text" value="1997"/>	To <input type="text" value="2000"/>

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

- Find references about injuries from backpacks or backpacking. Save this search strategy so the search can be run again at a later date.

Details:

If you
truncate
backpack*
you pick up:

Backpack
Backpacker
Backpackers
Backpacking
backpacks

for

Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

PubMed Query:

```
((("injuries"[Subheading] OR "wounds and injuries"[MeSH Terms]) OR injuries[Text Word]) AND (((backpack[All Fields] OR backpacker[All Fields]) OR backpackers[All Fields]) OR backpacking[All Fields]) OR backpacks[All Fields]))
```

Search URL

Result:

[9](#)

Translations:

Database:

PubMed

User Query:

injuries backpack*

Use the URL button from Details to have PubMed embed the search strategy into a URL. Use your Web browser's bookmark function to save this URL.

4. Search the phrase pressure point from the Text Word Index available on Preview/Index.

Select Text Word from the All Fields pull-down.

Enter pressure point in the text box.

Click on **Index** to see pressure point in the Text Word Index.

Add Term(s) to Query or View Index:

- Enter a term in the text box; use the pull-down menu to specify a search field.
- Click Preview to add terms to the query box and see the number of search results, or click Index to view terms within a field.
- Multiple terms selected from Index will be ORed; click AND to add to search.

Text Word

Click to add terms selected from Index to the query box.

pressure point(65)

pressure polished(1)

pressure polymerization(10)

pressure polymerized(3)

pressure population(8)

pressure portal(56)

pressure position(9)

pressure positive(62)

pressure positive end expiratory(18)

pressure possibilities(1)

To search from the Index, select pressure point and click **Preview**.

for "pressure point"[Text Word]

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Enter terms and click Preview to see only the number of search results.
- To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., (#2 OR #3) AND asthma.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#1 Search "pressure point"[Text Word]		15:27:11	65

Add Term(s) to Query or View Index:

- Enter a term in the text box; use the pull-down menu to specify a search field.
- Click Preview to add terms to the query box and see the number of search results, or click Index to view terms within a field.

5. Find citations about using botox to treat migraines. Add the search results to the Clipboard. Go to the Clipboard to see the items.

Enter *botox migraines* in the query box. Click the **Clip Add** button to add all the items to the Clipboard.

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Display: Sort:

Show: Items 1-7 of 7 One page.

- ☐ 1: [Gobel H, Heinze A, Heinze-Kuhn K, Jost WH.](#) [Related Articles](#)
Evidence-based medicine: botulinum toxin A in migraine and tension-type headache.
J Neurol. 2001 Apr;248 Suppl 1:34-8. Review.
PMID: 11357239 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ 2: [Gobel H, Heinze A, Heinze-Kuhn K, Austermann K.](#) [Related Articles](#)
[Botulinum toxin A for the treatment of headache disorders and pericranial pain syndromes].
Nervenarzt. 2001 Apr;72(4):261-74. Review. German.
PMID: 11320861 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ 3: [Paul A.](#) [Related Articles](#)
[Botulinum toxin also has an analgesic effect. Nerve poison against headache].
MMW Fortschr Med. 2001 Jan 11;143(1-2):12. German. No abstract available.
PMID: 11216006 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ 4: [Binder WJ, Brin MF, Blitzer A, Schoenrock LD, Pogoda JM.](#) [Related Articles](#)
Botulinum toxin type A (BOTOX) for treatment of migraine headaches: an open-label study.
Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg. 2000 Dec;123(6):669-76.
PMID: 11112955 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ 5: [Straube A.](#) [Related Articles](#)
["Headache World 2000". The most recent therapy strategies in headache].
MMW Fortschr Med. 2000 Sep 28;142(39):42-3. German. No abstract available.
PMID: 11072697 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ 6: [Silberstein S, Mathew N, Saper J, Jenkins S.](#) [Related Articles](#)
Botulinum toxin type A as a migraine preventive treatment. For the BOTOX Migraine Clinical Research Group.
Headache. 2000 Jun;40(6):445-50.
PMID: 10849039 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ 7: [\[No authors listed\]](#) [Related Articles](#)
Botulinum toxin A (Allergan). AGN 191622, Botox.
Drugs R D. 1999 Dec;2(6):381-2. No abstract available.
PMID: 10763445 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Once you click the **Clip Add** button, the following message tells you the items were added.

7 items were added to Clipboard.
Clipboard items will be lost after one hour of inactivity.
The maximum number of Clipboard items is 500.

To see the items on the Clipboard, click on **Clipboard** on the Features Bar.

Links

Related Articles

- Citations in PubMed will have a **Related Articles** link. Clicking on this link will access the articles in PubMed, which are most closely related to the original article.
- PubMed compares words from the Title and Abstract of each citation, as well as the MeSH headings assigned, using a powerful word-weighted algorithm.
- The best matches for each citation are saved and stored in a pre-calculated set.
- The Related Articles citation display is in rank order from most to least relevant. The citation you linked from is displayed first.
- You may see a few citations without a Related Articles link. This simply means the citation has not yet gone through the algorithm. This process may take several days.



A detailed explanation of the Related Articles algorithm is available in the PubMed **Help** under **Links, Related Articles, Computation of Related Articles**.

Example: *Find citations to articles about killer pop machines.*

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Display

☐ 1: [Spitz DJ, Spitz WU.](#) [Related Articles](#)

Killer pop machines.
J Forensic Sci. 1990 Mar;35(2):490-2.
PMID: 2329341 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

*Related Articles
Link*

- This search retrieves only 1 citation. Now click on the Related Articles link and PubMed will display a list of related citations.

Show: Items 1-20 of 110 Page 1 of 6 Select page: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1: Spitz DJ, Spitz WU.	Related Articles
Killer pop machines. J Forensic Sci. 1990 Mar;35(2):490-2. PMID: 2329341 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2: Champa JR, Hennikus WL, Gerardi JA, LaPoint JM.	Related Articles
Four cases of injury involving soda vending machines. J Orthop Trauma. 1989;3(1):64-7. PMID: 2709207 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	
<input type="checkbox"/> 3: Wragg P, Horsfall R.	Related Articles
Exciting changes in vending machines. Health Serv J. 1988 Jul 21;98(5110):suppl 5. No abstract available. PMID: 10288618 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4: Cosio MQ.	Related Articles
Soda pop vending machine injuries. JAMA. 1988 Nov 11;260(18):2697-9.	

Refining your Related Articles retrieval set:

- Click History
- The Related Articles link is represented as: Related Articles for PubMed (Select 2329341), where 2329341 is the PMID.

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Search History will be lost after one hour of inactivity.
- To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., #2 AND #6.
- Search numbers may not be continuous; all searches are represented.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#22	Related Articles for PubMed (Select 2329341)	13:24:11	110
#21	Search killer pop machines	13:22:28	1

- Use the search statement number (e.g., #22) and combine with another concept:

Example: #22 AND English [la]

- Alternatively, use the search statement number in the query box and pull-down menu selection from the Limits screen:

Enter search
statement #
found in
History.

Select
limit(s).

Click **Go**.

for #22

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

Limited to:

All Fields

☐ only items with abstracts

Publication Types

English

Subsets

Ages

Human or Animal

Gender

Entrez Date

Publication Date From To

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

Links to Other Resources and NCBI Databases

- **LinkOut** - A service that provides external links from PubMed citations to publisher Web sites for full-text journal articles, biological data, sequence centers, etc. from third parties.
- **Books** - Provides links from individual PubMed journal citations to full-text of molecular biology textbooks .
- **Protein** - Protein sequences from Swiss-Prot, PIR, PRF, PDB, and translated protein sequences from the DNA sequences databases.
- **Nucleotide** - DNA sequences from GenBank, EMBL, and DDBJ.
- **PopSet** - The PopSet database contains aligned sequences submitted as a set from a population, phylogenetic or mutation study describing such events as evolution and population variation.
- **Free in PMC** - Provides links from PubMed journal citations to full-text of articles in PubMed Central (PMC).
- **Structure** - The Molecular Modeling Database (MMDB) contains 3-dimensional structures determined by X-ray crystallography and NMR spectroscopy.
- **Genome** - Provides access to records and graphic displays of entire genomes and chromosomes for megabase sequences obtained from large-scale sequencing of genomes and chromosomes.
- **Taxonomy** – The NCBI taxonomy database contains the names of all organisms that are represented in the genetic databases with at least one nucleotide or protein sequence.
- **OMIM** - Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man. This database is a catalog of human genes and genetic disorders authored and edited by Dr. Victor A. McKusick and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins and elsewhere, and developed for the Web by NCBI.

Example: Find citations to articles in the *Journal of Cell Biology* written by D.A. Starr.

PubMed	Nucleotide	Protein	Genome	Structure	PopSet	Taxonomy	OMIM	Books
Search	PubMed	for	starr da journal of cell biology				Go	Clear

The publisher's icon link to full-text.

1: J Cell Biol 1997 Sep 22;138(6):1289-301 [Related Articles](#), [Nucleotide](#), [OMIM](#), [Protein](#), [Books](#), [LinkOut](#)

FREE full text article at
www.jcb.org

Conservation of the centromere/kinetochore protein ZW10.

Starr DA, Williams BC, Li Z, Etemad-Moghadam B, Dawe RK, Goldberg ML.

Section of Genetics and Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-2703, USA.

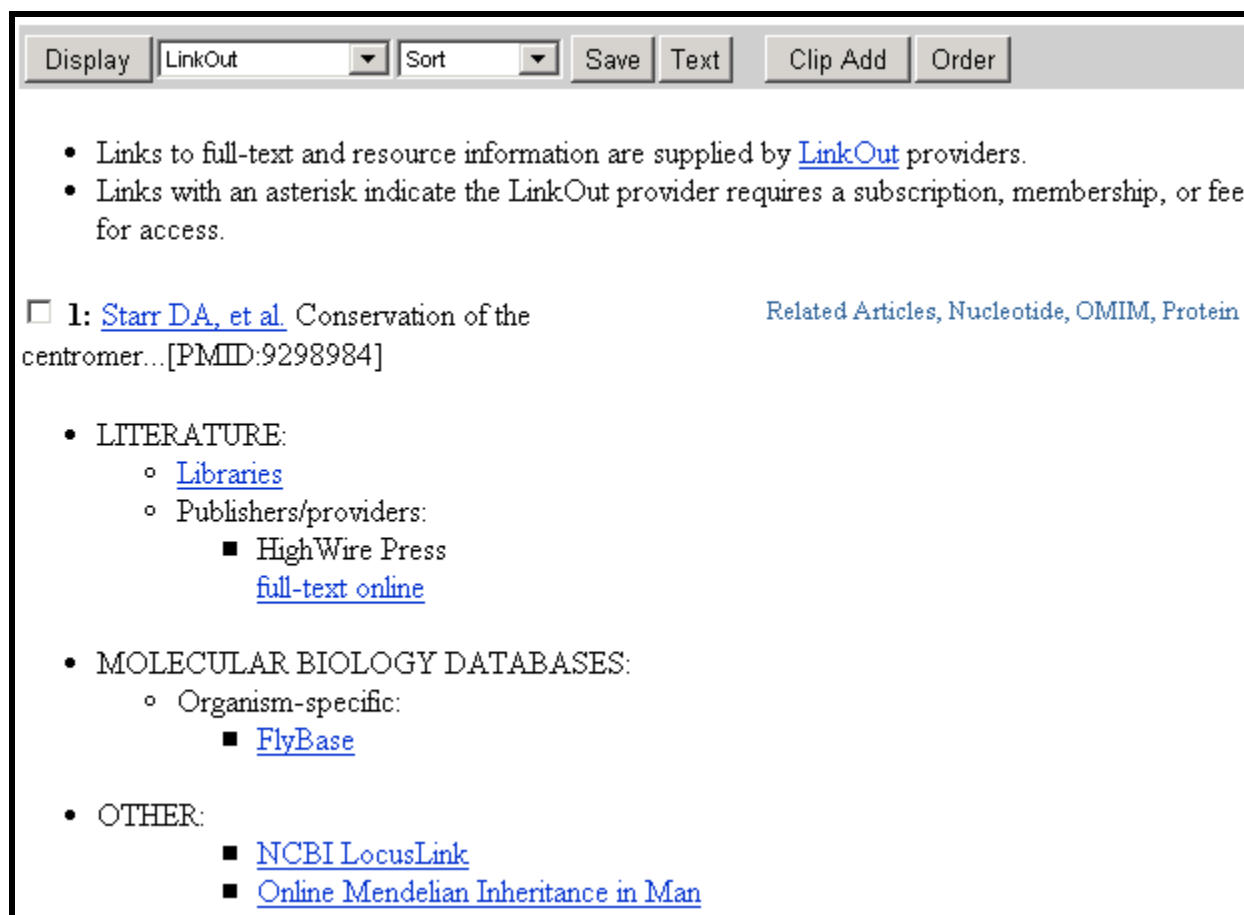
Mutations in the essential *Drosophila melanogaster* gene *zw10* disrupt chromosome segregation, producing chromosomes that lag at the metaphase plate during anaphase of mitosis and both meiotic divisions. Recent evidence suggests that the product of this gene, DmZW10, acts at the kinetochore as part of a tension-sensing checkpoint at anaphase onset. DmZW10 displays an intriguing cell cycle-dependent intracellular distribution, apparently moving from the centromere/kinetochore at prometaphase to kinetochore microtubules at metaphase, and back to the centromere/kinetochore at anaphase (Williams, B.C., M. Gatti, and M.L. Goldberg. 1996. *J. Cell Biol.* 134:1127-1140). We have identified ZW10-related proteins from widely diverse species with divergent centromere structures, including several *Drosophilids*, *Caenorhabditis elegans*, *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Mus musculus*, and humans. Antibodies against the human ZW10 protein display a cell cycle-dependent staining pattern in HeLa cells strikingly similar to that previously observed for DmZW10 in dividing *Drosophila* cells. Injections of *C. elegans* ZW10 antisense RNA phenocopies important aspects of the mutant phenotype in *Drosophila*: these include a strong decrease in brood size, suggesting defects in meiosis or germline mitosis, a high percentage of lethality among the embryos that are produced, and the appearance of chromatin bridges at anaphase. These results indicate that at least some aspects of the functional role of the ZW10 protein in ensuring proper chromosome segregation are conserved across large evolutionary distances.

PMID: 9298984 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

The Related Articles, Nucleotide, OMIM, Protein, Books, and LinkOut links.

LinkOut Links

- Links to other providers appear on the LinkOut display format.



The screenshot shows the PubMed LinkOut interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with buttons: 'Display' (with a dropdown menu set to 'LinkOut'), 'Sort' (with a dropdown arrow), 'Save', 'Text', 'Clip Add', and 'Order'. Below the toolbar, there are two bullet points: 'Links to full-text and resource information are supplied by [LinkOut](#) providers.' and 'Links with an asterisk indicate the LinkOut provider requires a subscription, membership, or fee for access.'

Below this, there is a citation entry: ☐ 1: [Starr DA, et al](#). Conservation of the centromer...[PMID:9298984]. To the right of the citation, there are links: 'Related Articles, Nucleotide, OMIM, Protein'.

Under the citation, there are three main categories of links:

- LITERATURE:
 - [Libraries](#)
 - Publishers/providers:
 - HighWire Press [full-text online](#)
- MOLECULAR BIOLOGY DATABASES:
 - Organism-specific:
 - [FlyBase](#)
- OTHER:
 - [NCBI LocusLink](#)
 - [Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man](#)

- The LinkOut format displays (if available) by broad categories (e.g., LITERATURE), and then by subject categories (e.g., Libraries) selected by the LinkOut provider.
- Click on the Libraries link to see the list of libraries providing full-text for the citation.
- Links with an asterisk indicate the LinkOut provider requires a subscription, membership, or fee for access.



The providers supply links to us; corrections and changes to links can be made only by the providers.

Linking back to PubMed from references

Links back to citations in PubMed are often provided within the references at the end of an article viewed from a publisher's Web site:

Click on
[Medline]
link to go to
the PubMed
record for
this
reference.

References

1. Albertson, D.G., and J.N. Thomson. 1982. The kinetochores of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Chromosoma (Berl.)*. 86: 409-428 [\[Medline\]](#).
2. Albertson, D.G., and J.N. Thomson. 1993. Segregation of holocentric chromosomes at meiosis in the nematode, *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Chromosome Res.* 1: 15-26 [\[Medline\]](#).
3. Ault, J.G., and T.W. Lyttle. 1988. A transmissible dicentric chromosome in *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Chromosoma (Berl.)*. 97: 71-79 .
4. Bai, C., P. Sen, K. Hofmann, L. Ma, M. Gobel, J.W. Harper, and S.J. Elledge. 1996. *SKP1* connects cell cycle regulators to the ubiquitin proteolysis machinery through a novel motif, the F-box. *Cell*. 86: 263-274 [\[Medline\]](#).
5. Bajer, A., and J. Mole-Bajer. 1969. Formation of spindle fibers, kinetochore orientation, and behavior of the nuclear envelope during mitosis in endosperm. *Chromosoma (Berl.)*. 27: 448-484 .
6. Barstead, R.J., and R.H. Waterson. 1989. The basal component of the nematode dense-body is vinculin. *J. Biol. Chem.* 264: 10177-10185 [\[Medline\]](#).

Clicking on the [\[Medline\]](#) link for the 4th reference brings you to that citation in PubMed.

☐ 1: Cell 1996 Jul 26;86(2):263-74

[Related Articles](#), [Nucleotide](#), [OMIM](#), [Protein](#), [Books](#), [LinkOut](#)

SKP1 connects cell cycle regulators to the ubiquitin proteolysis machinery through a novel motif, the F-box.

Bai C, Sen P, Hofmann K, Ma L, Goebl M, Harper JW, Elledge SJ.



Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030, USA.

We have identified the yeast and human homologs of the SKP1 gene as a suppressor of *cdc4* mutants and as a cyclin F-binding protein. Skp1p indirectly binds cyclin A/Cdk2 through Skp2p, and directly binds Skp2p, cyclin F, and Cdc4p through a novel structural motif called the F-box. SKP1 is required for ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis of Cin2p, Clb5p, and the Cdk inhibitor Sic1p, and provides a link between these molecules and the proteolysis machinery. A large number of proteins contain the F-box motif and are thereby implicated in the ubiquitin pathway. Different *skp1* mutants arrest cells in either G1 or G2, suggesting a connection between regulation of proteolysis in different stages of the cycle.

PMID: 8706131 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

OMIM Link

- Click on the OMIM link. Display the result in Detailed format.

[eotide](#)
[Protein](#)
[Genome](#)
[Structure](#)
[PopSet](#)
[Taxonomy](#)
[OMIM](#)

for

[Limits](#)
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[History](#)
[Clipboard](#)
[Details](#)

☐ 1: [*603954](#)
[Related Entries, Nucleotide, Protein, PubMed, LinkOut](#)

ZESTE-WHITE 10, DROSOPHILA, HOMOLOG OF; ZW10

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- [TEXT](#)
- [REFERENCES](#)
- [CREATION DATE](#)
- [EDIT HISTORY](#)

TEXT

Mutations in the *Drosophila* zeste-white 10 (zw10) gene disrupt chromosome segregation, producing chromosomes that lag at the metaphase plate during anaphase of mitosis and both meiotic divisions. During the cell cycle, the *Drosophila* zw10 protein moves from the centromere/kinetochore at prometaphase to kinetochore microtubules at metaphase, and then back to the centromere/kinetochore at anaphase. [Starr et al. \(1997\)](#) suggested that zw10 may act at the kinetochore as part of a tension-sensing checkpoint that renders anaphase onset dependent upon bipolar tension exerted across all centromeres. By screening an EST database, these authors identified cDNAs encoding zw10 homologs in organisms with divergent centromere structures, including human, *C. elegans*, and *Arabidopsis*. Overall, the predicted ZW10 proteins of *Drosophila*, *C. elegans*, human, and *Arabidopsis* share 17 to 26% identity. Northern blot analysis revealed that the human ZW10 gene was expressed as an approximately 2.9-kb mRNA in various human cell lines. On Western blots of HeLa cell extracts, the deduced 779-amino acid human ZW10 protein migrated as a doublet of approximately 90 kD. Using immunofluorescence, the authors determined that ZW10 displayed a dynamic pattern of localization during the HeLa cell cycle, similar to that observed for *Drosophila* zw10. Injection of antisense *C. elegans* zw10 RNA into nematode gonads caused cell division disruptions similar to those seen in *Drosophila* zw10 mutants. [Starr et al. \(1997\)](#) concluded that at least some aspects of the functional role of the ZW10 protein in ensuring proper chromosome segregation are conserved in higher eukaryotes. 🧐

REFERENCES

- Starr, D. A.; Williams, B. C.; Li, Z.; Etemad-Moghadam, B.; Dawe, R. K.; Goldberg, M. L. : **Conservation of the centromere/kinetochore protein ZW10.** *J. Cell Biol.* 138: 1289-1301, 1997.
PubMed ID : [9298984](#)

CREATION DATE

Rebekah S. Rasooly : 6/30/1999

EDIT HISTORY

mgross : 6/30/1999

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Books Link

- When viewing a PubMed abstract, click on the “Books” hyperlink.
- This takes you to a facsimile of the Citation format, in which some phrases are hypertext links. These phrases correspond to terms that are also found in the books available at NCBI.

Note the
term
*Drosophila
melanogaster*
is a hypertext
link.

J Cell Biol 1997 Sep 22;138(6):1289-301 Related Articles, Nucleotide, OMIM, Protein, [LinkOut](#)

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Conservation of the [centromere/kinetochore](#) protein ZW10.

Starr DA, Williams BC, Li Z, Etemad-Moghadam B, Dawe RK, Goldberg ML.

Section of Genetics and Development, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-2703, USA.

[Mutations](#) in the essential [Drosophila melanogaster](#) gene zw10 disrupt [chromosome segregation](#), producing [chromosomes](#) that lag at the [metaphase](#) plate during [anaphase](#) of [mitosis](#) and both [meiotic divisions](#). Recent evidence suggests that the product of this gene, DmZW10, acts at the [kinetochore](#) as part of a tension-sensing checkpoint at [anaphase](#) onset. DmZW10 displays an intriguing [cell cycle](#)-dependent intracellular distribution, apparently moving from the [centromere/kinetochore](#) at [prometaphase](#) to [kinetochore microtubules](#) at [metaphase](#), and back to the [centromere/kinetochore](#) at [anaphase](#) (Williams, B. C., M. Gatti, and M.L. Goldberg. 1996. J. Cell Biol. 134:1127-1140). We have identified ZW10-related proteins from widely diverse species with divergent [centromere](#) structures, including several Drosophilids, [Caenorhabditis elegans](#), Arabidopsis thaliana, [Mus musculus](#), and humans. [Antibodies](#) against the human ZW10 protein display a [cell cycle](#)-dependent staining pattern in [HeLa cells](#) strikingly similar to that previously observed for DmZW10 in dividing [Drosophila](#) cells. Injections of C. elegans ZW10 [antisense RNA](#) phenocopies important aspects of the [mutant phenotype](#) in [Drosophila](#); these include a strong decrease in [brood size](#), suggesting defects in [meiosis](#) or germline [mitosis](#), a high percentage of lethality among the [embryos](#) that are produced, and the appearance of [chromatin](#) bridges at [anaphase](#). These results indicate that at least some aspects of the functional role of the ZW10 protein in ensuring proper [chromosome segregation](#) are conserved across large [evolutionary distances](#).

MeSH Terms:

- Animal
- Arabidopsis
- [Caenorhabditis elegans](#)
- [Cell Cycle/physiology](#)
- [Centromere/chemistry*](#)
- [Chromosomes/physiology](#)
- Cloning, Molecular
- [Drosophila](#)
- [Hela Cells](#)
- Human
- Insect Proteins/genetics*
- Insect Proteins/analysis*
- Mice
- Microinjections
- [Molecular Sequence](#) Data
- [Mutation/physiology](#)
- RNA, [Antisense](#)/pharmacology
- [Recombinant Fusion Proteins](#)/analysis
- Sequence [Homology](#), Amino Acid
- Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.

Substances:

- Zw10 protein
- [Recombinant Fusion Proteins](#)
- RNA, [Antisense](#)
- Insect Proteins

Secondary source id:

- GENBANK/U80984
- GENBANK/U54998
- GENBANK/U54997
- GENBANK/U54996
- GENBANK/AF003951

Grant support:




- GM48430/GM/NIGMS
- GM07617/GM/NIGMS

PMID: 9298984 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

- Clicking on a hypertext link (e.g., *Drosophila melanogaster*) takes you to a list of books in which the phrase is found. Click on the hypertext link (e.g., ...3) to see the sections of Retroviruses that discuss the fruit fly.

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)




	C. elegans II. Riddle, Donald L.; Blumenthal, Thomas; Meyer, Barbara J.; Priess, James R., editors. Plainview (NY): Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press ; c1997.	...5
	Molecular Biology of the Cell. 3rd ed. Alberts, Bruce; Bray, Dennis; Lewis, Julian; Raff, Martin; Roberts, Keith; Watson, James D. New York and London: Garland Publishing ; c1994	...5
	Retroviruses. Coffin, John M.; Hughes, Stephen H.; Varmus, Harold E. Plainview (NY): Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press ; c1997.	...3


- The three sections are displayed in a summary format. Choose a section title to learn more about fruit fly.

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Show: Items 1-3 of 3 One page.

<input type="checkbox"/>	1: Hybrid Dysgenesis and Related Phenomena in Drosophila melanogaster  Retroviruses -> Retrotransposons, Endogenous Retroviruses, and the Evolution of Retroelements -> Mutational Consequences of Retroelements in the Germ Line
<input type="checkbox"/>	2: Retroviruses  Retroviruses -> appendix 2. Retroviral Taxonomy, Protein Structures, Sequences, and Genetic Maps -> Retroviral Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/>	3: Structural and Organizational Features of Retrotransposons and Their Nucleotide Sequences  Retroviruses -> Retrotransposons, Endogenous Retroviruses, and the Evolution of Retroelements -> Structural Classes of Retroelements and Replication Strategies



Retroviruses

at the National Center for Biotechnology Information

John M. Coffin
Stephen H. Hughes
Harold E. Varmus

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[Other books @ NCBI](#)

Retroviruses → Retrotransposons, Endogenous Retroviruses, and the Evolution of Retroelements → Mutational Consequences of Retroelements in the Germ Line

Table 10. Hybrid Dysgenesis and Related Phenomena in *Drosophila melanogaster*

System	Element responsible	Transposon type	Notes	Reference
P/M	P factor	DNA transposon	gonadal dysgenesis	Engels (1989)
I/R	I factor	poly(A) retrotransposon	dead eggs (SF phenotype)	Finnegan (1989)
H-E	<i>hobo</i>	DNA transposon		Blackman and Gelbart (1989)
<i>virilis</i>	<i>Ulysses/Penelope</i>	LTR retrotransposon	<i>D. virilis</i>	Scheinker et al. (1990)

Dysgenesis

Navigation

About this book

Retrotransposons, Endogenous Retroviruses, and the Evolution of Retroelements

Structural Classes of Retroelements and Replication Strategies

Mutational Consequences of Retroelements in the Germ Line

Evolution of Retroelements and their Hosts

References


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Protein Link



Nucleotide	Protein	Genome	Structure	PopSet	Taxonomy	OMIM
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for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Show: Items 1-10 of 10 One page.

- ☐ 1: [O54692](#) [BLink](#), [Related Sequences](#), [OMIM](#), [PubMed](#), [Taxonomy](#)
 CENTROMERE/KINETOCHORE PROTEIN ZW10 HOMOLOG
 gi|11387254|sp|O54692|ZW10_MOUSE[11387254]
- ☐ 2: [AAB88238](#) [BLink](#), [Related Sequences](#), [Nucleotide](#), [OMIM](#), [PubMed](#), [Taxonomy](#)
 DgZW10 [Drosophila grimshawi]
 gi|2661166|gb|AAB88238.1|[2661166]
- ☐ 3: [AAB88246](#) [BLink](#), [Related Sequences](#), [Nucleotide](#), [OMIM](#), [PubMed](#), [Taxonomy](#)
 AtZW10 [Arabidopsis thaliana]
 gi|2661179|gb|AAB88246.1|[2661179]
- ☐ 4: [O43264](#) [BLink](#), [Related Sequences](#), [OMIM](#), [PubMed](#), [Taxonomy](#)
 CENTROMERE/KINETOCHORE PROTEIN ZW10 HOMOLOG
 gi|11387251|sp|O43264|ZW10_HUMAN[11387251]
- ☐ 5: [AAB88239](#) [BLink](#), [Related Sequences](#), [Nucleotide](#), [OMIM](#), [PubMed](#), [Taxonomy](#)
 DpZW10 [Drosophila pseudoobscura]
 gi|2661168|gb|AAB88239.1|[2661168]

Nucleotide Link



CGCTCAGGATAGGACTTCGGCTAGAGATCGGATCCCCGGGCTATTATATAGCTCGATCGATCT
 TTCTCTATATCCGCGGATATGGGATATACACACACACCGCGCGGATAGCATGACTGATCTA
 CCCCATTCTTCGCATACGTCT
 CACAGACTACGCTCTCACTTACTTACTTACTTACTTACTTACTTACTTACTTACTTACTTACTT

Search for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Display

Show: Items 1-6 of 6 One page.

- ☐ **1:** [U54996](#) Related Sequences, OMIM, Protein, PubMed, Taxonomy
 Human protein ZW10 homolog (HZW10) mRNA, complete cds
 gi|2661163|gb|U54996.1|HSU54996[2661163]
- ☐ **2:** [U54998](#) OMIM, Protein, PubMed, Taxonomy
 Drosophila grimshawi protein ZW10 homolog (dgzw10) gene, complete cds
 gi|2661165|gb|U54998.1|DGU54998[2661165]
- ☐ **3:** [U80984](#) Related Sequences, OMIM, Protein, PubMed, Taxonomy
 Arabidopsis thaliana AtZW10 mRNA, complete cds
 gi|2661178|gb|U80984.1|ATU80984[2661178]
- ☐ **4:** [U54997](#) OMIM, Protein, PubMed, Taxonomy
 Drosophila pseudoobscura protein ZW10 homolog (dpzw10) gene, partial cds
 gi|2661167|gb|U54997.1|DPU54997[2661167]
- ☐ **5:** [NM_004724](#) Related Sequences, OMIM, Protein, PubMed, Taxonomy
 Homo sapiens ZW10 (Drosophila) homolog, centromere/kinetochore protein (ZW10), mRNA
 gi|4759343|ref|NM_004724.1|[4759343]

Free in PMC Link

- The first links from PubMed citations to the free full text of articles in PubMed Central were added in August 2000.
- PubMed Central (PMC) [<http://pubmedcentral.gov/>] is the National Institutes of Health's repository for peer-reviewed primary research reports in the life sciences.

Example: Find citations to articles about human mitochondrial DNA. Limit the search results to PubMed Central using the Subset pull-down menu on the Limits screen.

for

☒ Limits [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

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Major genomic mitochondrial lineages delineate early human expansions.

Maca-Meyer N, Gonzalez AM, Larruga JM, Flores C, Cabrera VM.

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BACKGROUND: The phylogeographic distribution of human mitochondrial DNA variations allows a genetic approach to the study of modern *Homo sapiens* dispersals throughout the world from a female perspective. As a new contribution to this study we have phylogenetically analysed complete mitochondrial DNA(mtDNA) sequences from 42 human lineages, representing major clades with known geographic assignation. **RESULTS:** We show the relative relationships among the 42 lineages and present more accurate temporal calibrations than have been previously possible to give new perspectives as how modern humans spread in the Old World. **CONCLUSIONS:** The first detectable expansion occurred around 59,000-69,000 years ago from Africa, independently colonizing western Asia and India and, following this southern route, swiftly reaching east Asia. Within Africa, this expansion did not replace but mixed with older lineages detectable today only in Africa. Around 39,000-52,000 years ago, the western Asian branch spread radially, bringing Caucasians to North Africa and Europe, also reaching India, and expanding to north and east Asia. More recent migrations have entangled but not completely erased these primitive footprints of modern human expansions.

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BMC Genet 2001; 2: 13

Major genomic mitochondrial lineages delineate early human expansions

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Abstract

Background

The phylogeographic distribution of human mitochondrial DNA variations allows a genetic approach to the study of modern *Homo sapiens* dispersals throughout the world from a female perspective. As a new contribution to this study we have phylogenetically analysed complete mitochondrial DNA(mtDNA) sequences from 42 human lineages, representing major clades with known geographic assignation.

Results

We show the relative relationships among the 42 lineages and present more accurate temporal calibrations than have been previously possible to give new perspectives as how modern humans spread in the Old World.

Conclusions

The first detectable expansion occurred around 59,000–69,000 years ago from Africa, independently colonizing western Asia and India and, following this southern route, swiftly reaching east Asia. Within Africa, this expansion did not replace but mixed with older lineages detectable today only in Africa. Around 39,000–52,000 years ago, the western Asian branch spread radially, bringing Caucasians to North Africa and Europe, also reaching India, and expanding to north and east Asia. More recent migrations have entangled but not completely erased these primitive footprints of modern human expansions.



The full-text can be viewed both as HTML through your web browser and in downloadable PDF format.

NOTES

Searching with MeSH

Two selections are available for MeSH searching from the field selection pull-down menu from Limits:

- MeSH Terms - Use when you want to qualify a term so that it is searched only as a MeSH heading. Unqualified search terms that are MeSH headings will automatically be searched as a MeSH term *as well as* a Text Word.



When a term is searched as a MeSH Heading, PubMed automatically searches that heading and the more specific headings underneath in the hierarchy. This is called exploding a term.

For example, the MeSH term **Face** when searched as MeSH Term in PubMed would search the heading Face as well as all the more specific terms below the term in the hierarchy:



Searching with MeSH terms will **exclude** in process citations and publisher-supplied citations as they have not been indexed with MeSH headings.

- MeSH Major Topic - Use when you wish to limit to articles where the topic is the main point of the article.

PubMed's MeSH Browser

PubMed's MeSH Browser allows you to:

- Display MeSH terms in a hierarchical structure.
- Select MeSH terms for searching.
- Limit MeSH terms to a major concept.
- Attach subheadings.

How to Get There

- Click on MeSH Browser on the sidebar.

Now, let's use the MeSH Browser to build a search strategy for a search for citations about **bursitis**.

Enter the term
bursitis in the query
box and click the **Go**
button.

NCBI MeSH Browser

PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search for

About Entrez

MeSH is NLM's controlled vocabulary used for indexing articles in PubMed. MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concepts.

PubMed brings you to this MeSH Browser screen:

Here is a definition
of the concept.

MeSH tree structure
is shown.

The browsed term is
in boldface.

Bursitis [\[Detailed display\]](#)

Inflammation of a bursa, occasionally accompanied by a calcific deposit in the underlying supraspinatus tendon. The most common site is the subdeltoid bursa. (Dorland, 27th ed)

this term to the Search using operator:

[All MeSH Categories](#)
[Diseases Category](#)
[Musculoskeletal Diseases](#)
[Joint Diseases](#)
Bursitis
[Periarthritis](#)

Click on the **Detailed Display** link to the right of the browsed term at the top of the screen as shown below:

Bursitis [\[Detailed display\]](#)

Inflammation of a bursa, occasionally accompanied by a calcific deposit

This will bring you to another screen providing more information about the browsed term.

- You may search on this term or add this term to an existing strategy. At the same time you may select one or several subheadings, restrict the search to this term as a major point, or select not to explode the MeSH term.

Detailed display screen for Bursitis

Bursitis [\[Brief display\]](#)

Inflammation of a bursa, occasionally accompanied by a calcific deposit in the underlying supraspinatus tendon. The most common site is the subdeltoid bursa. (Dorland, 27th ed)

this term/subheadings to the Search using operator:

☐ blood ☐ chemically induced ☐ complications ☐ diagnosis ☐ diet therapy ☐ drug therapy
☐ economics ☐ enzymology ☐ epidemiology ☐ etiology ☐ genetics ☐ immunology ☐ metabolism
☐ microbiology ☐ nursing ☐ pathology ☐ physiopathology ☐ prevention and control ☐ radiography
☐ radionuclide imaging ☐ radiotherapy ☐ rehabilitation ☐ surgery ☐ therapy ☐ ultrasonography
☐ urine ☐ veterinary ☐ virology

☐ Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only

☐ Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

- Use the **Add** button to add the term to your search.
- You can also change the Boolean operator.
- Subheadings that have been attached to the term on current MEDLINE citations are listed.
- You may also restrict to a major point or choose not to explode the term.

Now, let's adjust our search to:

Citations about the *diagnosis* of bursitis

Select the diagnosis subheading from the MeSH browser screen's Detailed Display. Click on **Add** button.

Bursitis [\[Brief display\]](#)

Inflammation of a bursa, occasionally accompanied by a calcific deposit in the underlying supraspinatus tendon. The most common site is the subdeltoid bursa. (Dorland, 27th ed)

Add this term/subheadings to the Search using operator: **AND**

☐ blood
 ☐ chemically induced
 ☐ complications
 ☒ diagnosis
 ☐ diet therapy
 ☐ drug therapy
 ☐ economics
 ☐ enzymology
 ☐ epidemiology
 ☐ etiology
 ☐ genetics
 ☐ immunology
 ☐ metabolism
 ☐ microbiology
 ☐ nursing
 ☐ pathology
 ☐ physiopathology
 ☐ prevention and control
 ☐ radiography
 ☐ radionuclide imaging
 ☐ radiotherapy
 ☐ rehabilitation
 ☐ surgery
 ☐ therapy
 ☐ ultrasonography
 ☐ urine
 ☐ veterinary
 ☐ virology

☐ Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only
☐ Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

The MeSH Browser current query displays your search strategy. You may also look up another term in the query box.

Now, let's adjust our search and **specifically look for articles discussing the diagnosis of bursitis in the knee joint**.

Enter **knee joint** in the query box, click **Go**.

Searching on the next term.

Here's the strategy being built.

Search for

bursitis/diagnosis[MESH]

[About Entrez](#)
[Entrez PubMed](#)
[Overview](#)
[Help](#) | [FAQ](#)

This brings you to the MeSH Browser screen for **Knee Joint**. Next click on the **Detailed Display** link to see more information about this term.

Let's restrict to citations that have been indexed to indicate that the major focus of the article is knee joints and add this term to the strategy we are building.

The screenshot shows the MeSH Browser interface for the term 'Knee Joint'. At the top, a text box contains 'bursitis/diagnosis[MESH]'. Below it is a 'PubMed Search' button. The term 'Knee Joint' is displayed with a link to 'Brief display'. Underneath, it says 'Year introduced: 1965'. There is an 'Add' button followed by the text 'this term/subheadings to the Search using operator: AND' and a dropdown menu. Below this is a list of checkboxes for various MeSH subheadings: abnormalities, analysis, anatomy and histology, blood supply, chemistry, cytology, drug effects, embryology, enzymology, growth and development, immunology, injuries, innervation, metabolism, microbiology, parasitology, pathology, physiology, physiopathology, radiation effects, radiography, radionuclide imaging, secretion, surgery, transplantation, ultrasonography, ultrastructure, and virology. At the bottom, there are two checkboxes: 'Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only' (which is checked) and 'Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree)'.

Click here to restrict to a Major topic.

Once you have checked off **Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only**, click the **Add** button to continue building our strategy:

The screenshot shows the MeSH Browser interface after adding the 'Knee Joint' term. The text box now contains 'bursitis/diagnosis[MESH] AND "knee joint"[MAJR]'. The 'PubMed Search' button is still present below the text box.

Click on the **PubMed Search** button to actually run the search in PubMed.

NOTES

Practice Exercises

Try using the MeSH Browser for searches that require the use of MeSH headings.

1. Find articles discussing the diagnosis of prostate cancer as the main focus of the article. Then limit to articles entered into PubMed in the last 2 years.

2. Find citations to articles discussing the surgical or drug treatment of osteosarcoma in children. Limit to studies involving the drug, cisplatin. Osteosarcoma should be the main point of the article. Also, limit to English language articles.

3. Find citations to references discussing the economics of community-acquired pneumonia.

- 4a. Find information on automatic term mapping in PubMed's online Help.

- 4b. You need to explain to someone how to import PubMed records into a Bibliographic management program such as EndNote or Reference Manager. Use PubMed's FAQs to find this answer.

Suggested Answers:

1. Find articles discussing the diagnosis of prostate cancer as the main focus of the article.
Then limit to articles entered into PubMed in the last 2 years.

MeSH Browser screen:

prostate cancer is not a MeSH term, but it is associated with the MeSH term **Prostatic Neoplasms**

Prostatic Neoplasms [Detailed display](#)

Tumors or cancer of the prostate.

this term to the Search using operator:

Term **Prostatic Neoplasms** appears in more than one place in the MeSH tree.

Choosing diagnosis subheading and restricting to major:

Prostatic Neoplasms [Brief display](#)

Tumors or cancer of the prostate.

this term/subheadings to the Search using operator:

☐ analysis ☐ blood ☐ blood supply ☐ cerebrospinal fluid ☐ chemically induced ☐ chemistry
☐ classification ☐ complications ☐ congenital ☒ diagnosis ☐ diet therapy ☐ drug therapy
☐ economics ☐ embryology ☐ enzymology ☐ epidemiology ☐ ethnology ☐ etiology ☐ genetics
☐ history ☐ immunology ☐ metabolism ☐ microbiology ☐ mortality ☐ nursing ☐ parasitology
☐ pathology ☐ physiopathology ☐ prevention and control ☐ psychology ☐ radiography ☐ radionuclide
 imaging ☐ radiotherapy ☐ rehabilitation ☐ secondary ☐ secretion ☐ surgery ☐ therapy
☐ transmission ☐ ultrasonography ☐ ultrastructure ☐ urine ☐ veterinary ☐ virology

☒ Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only
☐ Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

Returned to PubMed with our search strategy built within the MeSH Browser. Now, restrict to those citations entered into the database in the last 2 years:

for "Prostatic Neoplasms/diagnosis" [MAJR]

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

Limited to:

All Fields ☐ only items with abstracts

Publication Types Languages Subsets

Ages Human or Animal Gender

2 Years

Publication Date From To

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

2. Find citations to articles discussing the surgical or drug treatment of osteosarcoma in children. Limit to studies involving the drug, cisplatin. Osteosarcoma should be the main point of the article. Also, limit to English language articles.

for (osteosarcoma/drug therapy [MAJR] OR osteosarc

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

Limited to:

All Fields ☐ only items with abstracts

Publication Types English Subsets

All Child: 0-18 years Human or Animal Gender

Entrez Date

Publication Date From To

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

PubMed Query:

```
(( (osteosarcoma/drug therapy[MAJR] OR  
osteosarcoma/surgery[MAJR]) AND "cisplatin"[MeSH  
Terms]) AND English[Lang]) AND "child"[MeSH  
Terms])
```

3. Find citations to references discussing the economics of community-acquired pneumonia.

Selecting the subheading of economics to attach to the MeSH heading, pneumonia from the Detailed display in the MeSH Browser.

Pneumonia [\[Brief display\]](#)

Inflammation of the lungs.

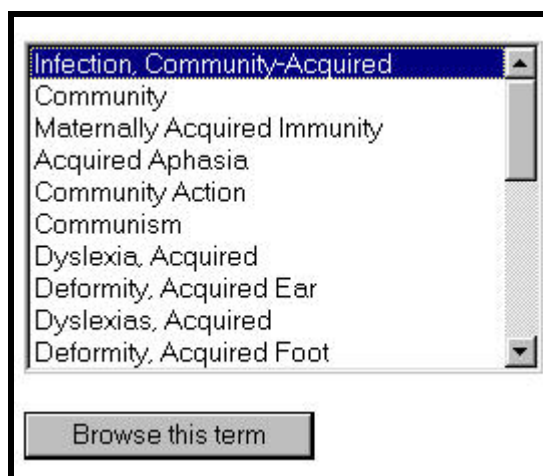
this term/subheadings to the Search using operator:

- ☐ blood ☐ cerebrospinal fluid ☐ chemically induced ☐ classification ☐ complications ☐ congenital
☐ diagnosis ☐ diet therapy ☐ drug therapy ☒ economics ☐ embryology ☐ enzymology
☐ epidemiology ☐ ethnology ☐ etiology ☐ genetics ☐ history ☐ immunology ☐ metabolism
☐ microbiology ☐ mortality ☐ nursing ☐ parasitology ☐ pathology ☐ physiology ☐ physiopathology
☐ prevention and control ☐ psychology ☐ radiography ☐ radionuclide imaging ☐ radiotherapy
☐ rehabilitation ☐ surgery ☐ therapeutic use ☐ therapy ☐ transmission ☐ ultrasonography ☐ urine
☐ veterinary ☐ virology

☐ Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only

☐ Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

*Next, the MeSH Browser does not find an exact match for community acquired but leads us to this list of available terms. The term, **Infection, Community-Acquired Infection** is Added to our strategy and returned to PubMed.*



4a. Find information on automatic term mapping in PubMed's online Help.

Click on **Help** on PubMed's sidebar.

Click on **Automatic Term Mapping** under **PubMed Searching**.

4b. You need to explain to someone how to import PubMed records into a bibliographic management program such as EndNote or Reference Manager. Use PubMed's FAQs to find this answer.

1. Click on **FAQ** on PubMed's sidebar.
2. Click on **How can I import citations into my reference manager program?**



A quick way to locate information on a Web page is to use the **Find** (in Page) feature under the **Edit** menu of your Web browser.

NOTES

Cubby



Although this workbook provides instructions on Registering for the Cubby and what to do if you've forgotten or want to change your Cubby Password, these procedures are not discussed during class time.

The Cubby currently has three functions:

- The Cubby stores searches that can be updated at any time from any computer (to check for new items since you last checked), and;
- The Cubby stores LinkOut preferences that specify which LinkOut providers you want displayed in PubMed.
- The Cubby stores Document Delivery Services preferences.

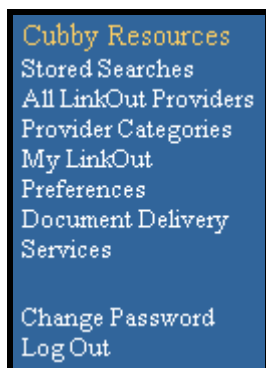


To use the Cubby, your Web browser must be set to accept cookies.

Getting to the Cubby

- Click on Cubby on the PubMed Sidebar.

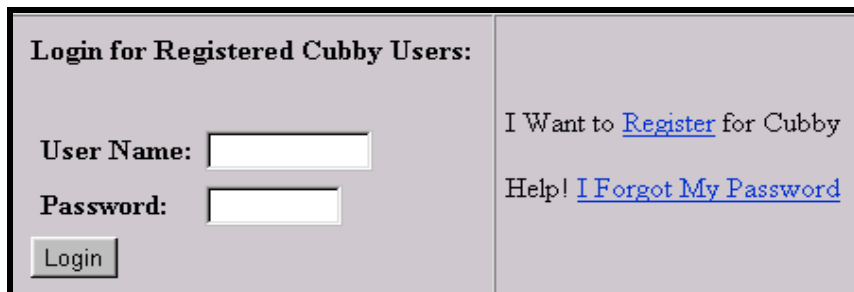
Cubby Sidebar



- Stored Searches provides a link to your Cubby Stored Searches.
- All LinkOut Providers lists each LinkOut provider in alphabetical order.
- Provider Categories lists LinkOut providers organized by subject categories.
- The My LinkOut Preferences page displays the LinkOut preferences you have selected.
- The Change Password page lets you change your password.
- Log Out logs you out of the Cubby. Your login is good for 12 hours, unless you log out

Registering for the Cubby

- Click Cubby from the PubMed sidebar.
- Then click “I Want to Register for Cubby.”



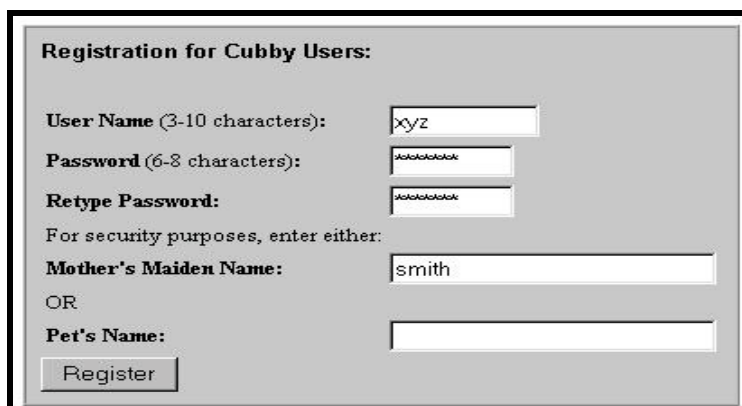
The screenshot shows a web interface with a light purple background. On the left, under the heading "Login for Registered Cubby Users:", there are two input fields labeled "User Name:" and "Password:", and a "Login" button below them. On the right, there is a link "I Want to [Register](#) for Cubby" and a link "Help! [I Forgot My Password](#)".

Click on **Register**
to go to the
Cubby
Registration
Screen

- Provide (make-up) the following information, then click **Register**:
 1. User Name (3-10 characters)
 2. Password (6-8 characters)
 3. Mother's Maiden name, or Pet's Name (in the event you forget your password.)



User Name, Password and security word are all case-sensitive. Make sure you enter these in a manner that you can easily remember.



The screenshot shows a registration form with a grey background. The heading is "Registration for Cubby Users:". It contains several input fields: "User Name (3-10 characters):" with the text "xyz", "Password (6-8 characters):" with masked characters, "Retype Password:" with masked characters, "Mother's Maiden Name:" with the text "smith", and "Pet's Name:" with an empty field. There is an "OR" option between the Maiden Name and Pet's Name fields. A "Register" button is at the bottom.

Enter User
Name and
Password.

Retype
Password.

Enter Mother's
Maiden Name
or Pet's Name.

Click **Register**.



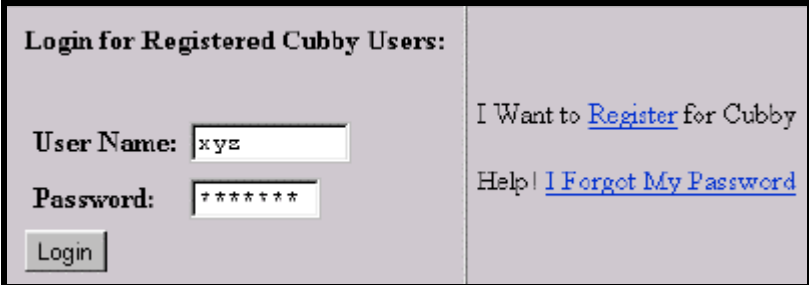
Save this information so that you can refer to it later. NLM does not store your User Names or Passwords.

Logging In

You must login to access the Cubby or use Cubby-supported features (e.g., customized LinkOut displays). This login will remain active for 12 hours. If you've already registered, type your User Name and Password and click **Login**.

*Enter User Name
and Password.*

Click Login.



The form is titled "Login for Registered Cubby Users:". It contains two input fields: "User Name:" with the text "xyz" and "Password:" with the text "*****". Below the password field is a "Login" button. To the right of the input fields, there are two links: "I Want to [Register](#) for Cubby" and "Help! [I Forgot My Password](#)".

Forgot Your Password?

If you've forgotten your password, click "Help! [I Forgot My Password](#)."

- In the Password Forgotten Box, enter your User Name and click **Lookup**.

*Enter your User
Name.*

Click Lookup.

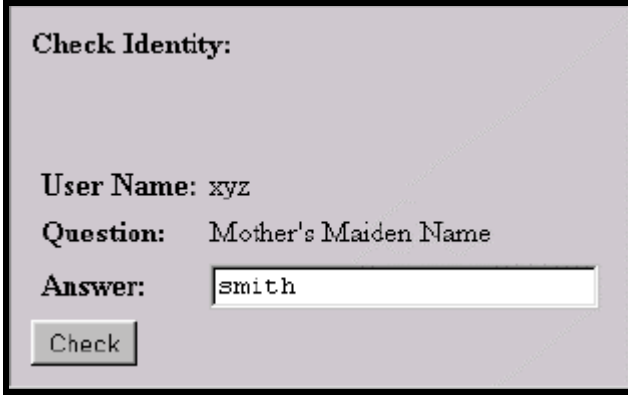


The form is titled "Password Forgotten:". It contains one input field: "User Name:" with the text "xyz". Below the input field is a "Lookup" button.

- Enter either your Mother's maiden name or your Pet's name. Click **Check**.
- Once this information is verified, the Cubby assigns you a *new* Password. Make a note of your new Password as you will need it to Login to the Cubby, and you will also need it if you want to change your password to something you can easily remember.

*Enter your
Answer.*

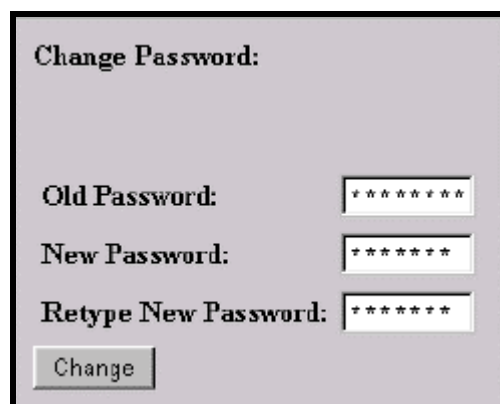
*Click
Check.*



The form is titled "Check Identity:". It contains three fields: "User Name:" with the text "xyz", "Question:" with the text "Mother's Maiden Name", and "Answer:" with the text "smith". Below the answer field is a "Check" button.

Changing Your Password

Select **Change Password** from the Cubby sidebar and enter your old password and new password, then click **Change**.



Change Password:

Old Password:

New Password:

Retype New Password:

Enter Old Password.

Enter New Password.

Retype New Password.

Click Change.

Log Out

Click **Log Out** from the Cubby sidebar to Log Out. Your Login will remain active for 12 hours, unless you Log Out.

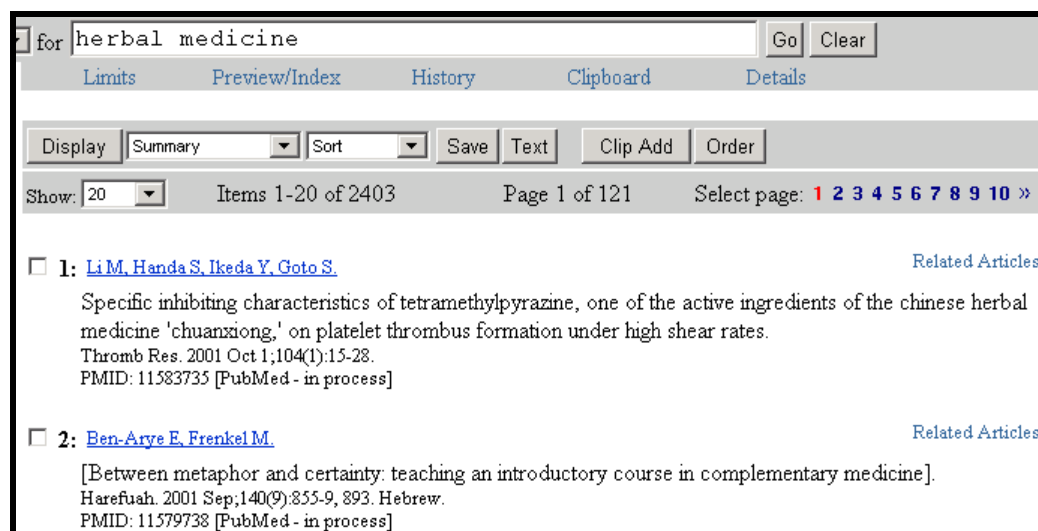
Cubby Stored Searches

Use Cubby to store a new search, see a list of your stored searches, check for new items retrieved by a stored search since you last checked, or delete a stored search.

How to Store a Search

- From anywhere in PubMed, run or Preview your search.
- You can store any search using terms and limits necessary for your topic.

*Enter **herbal medicine** in the query box and click **Go**.*



for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Show: Items 1-20 of 2403 Page 1 of 121 Select page: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) »

☐ 1: [Li M, Handa S, Ikeda Y, Goto S.](#) [Related Articles](#)
Specific inhibiting characteristics of tetramethylpyrazine, one of the active ingredients of the chinese herbal medicine 'chuanxiong,' on platelet thrombus formation under high shear rates.
Thromb Res. 2001 Oct 1;104(1):15-28.
PMID: 11583735 [PubMed - in process]

☐ 2: [Ben-Arye E, Frenkel M.](#) [Related Articles](#)
[Between metaphor and certainty: teaching an introductory course in complementary medicine].
Harefuah. 2001 Sep;140(9):855-9, 893. Hebrew.
PMID: 11579738 [PubMed - in process]

- Click **Cubby** on the sidebar.
- Last Search displays the last search query, including limits, if used.
- Edit the name of the search to something manageable yet meaningful, if necessary.

Last Search displays your last query, herbal medicine.

Edit the Cubby Search Name, if necessary.

Click Store in Cubby.

Previously stored search(es).

Last Search

- Edit the Cubby Search Name below to change the name of the search, click Store In Cubby.
- History numbers (e.g., #3) cannot be used in Stored Searches.

Search **herbal medicine**

Cubby Search Name:

Dr. Brown's Herbal Medicine Search

Store In Cubby

Cubby Stored Searches

- To see new items, select searches and click What's New for Selected.
- Click the Cubby Search Name to display information about the stored search.

Search

Cubby Search Name

Date and Time

☐ 1: [arthritis pain](#) 24-Sep-2001 14:35:11

What's New for Selected

Delete Selected Searches

☐ Select/Deselect All



You can store up to 100 searches in a single Cubby account. You can have as many Cubby accounts as you need.



The Cubby will let you store multiple searches with identical the name. Be sure to name each of your Cubby stored searches uniquely.



Links to "Related Articles" and History numbers (e.g., #3) cannot be stored as part of Cubby Stored Searches. Also, dates or date ranges are not recommended in your strategies. See the What's New Strategy (discussed later in this workbook) for more information on date ranges.

Stored Search Information

- Stored searches are numbered and listed in descending order according to the date and time they were originally stored.
- To review information about a stored search, click on the search name.

*Click on a **Cubby Search Name** to see search information.*

The screenshot shows a window titled "Cubby Stored Searches". Inside, there are two bullet points: "To see new items, select searches and click What's New for Selected." and "Click the Cubby Search Name to display information about the stored search." Below this is a table with three columns: "Search", "Cubby Search Name", and "Date and Time". The table contains two rows: Row 2 with a checkbox, the name "Dr. Brown's Herbal Medicine Search", and the date/time "26-Sep-2001 14:11:23"; and Row 1 with a checkbox, the name "arthritis pain", and the date/time "24-Sep-2001 14:35:11". Below the table are two buttons: "What's New for Selected" and "Delete Selected Searches". At the bottom is a checkbox labeled "Select/Deselect All".

Search	Cubby Search Name	Date and Time
<input type="checkbox"/> 2:	Dr. Brown's Herbal Medicine Search	26-Sep-2001 14:11:23
<input type="checkbox"/> 1:	arthritis pain	24-Sep-2001 14:35:11

What's New for Selected Delete Selected Searches

☐ Select/Deselect All

- Stored Search Information includes the search name, date and time last updated, database searched, search terms, as well as fields and limits when applicable.
- Click the **Search** button to run the search without update limits. This will not change the date and time the search was last updated.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Stored Search Information". Inside, there is a bullet point: "Click Search to run this search without updating it." Below this, the following information is displayed: "Name: arthritis pain", "Date and Time search last updated: 24-Sep-2001 14:35:11", "Database: PubMed", and "Search: arthritis pain". At the bottom is a button labeled "Search".

Click Search to run this search without updating it.

Name: **arthritis pain**
Date and Time search last updated: **24-Sep-2001 14:35:11**
Database: **PubMed**
Search: **arthritis pain**

Search

Updating Cubby Stored Searches

It is easy to check for new items since your last update.

- Select the stored search(es) you want to update by clicking the check box(es) next to the Cubby Search Name.
- To select all searches click the “Select/Deselect All” check box.
- Click the **What’s New for Selected** button.

Select the
arthritis pain
search.

Click the
What’s New
for Selected
button.

Cubby Stored Searches

- To see new items, select searches and click What's New for Selected.
- Click the Cubby Search Name to display information about the stored search.

Search	Cubby Search Name	Date and Time
<input type="checkbox"/>	2: Dr. Brown's Herbal Medicine Search	26-Sep-2001 14:11:23
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1: arthritis pain	24-Sep-2001 14:35:11

What's New for Selected
Delete Selected Searches

☐ Select/Deselect All

- The Cubby displays the list of searches you selected along with an additional column indicating the number of new items retrieved since the last time you checked.
- If there are no new items, the Cubby displays “0 new.”
- Click **# new** to link to the new items.
- Clicking on this link displays the new items, and updates the stored search in the Cubby with the new date and time.
- If you do not click **# new**, the search, date, and time are not updated.

Cubby Stored Searches

- Click new for latest results and to update Cubby Stored Search date and time.
- Click the Cubby Search Name to display information about the stored search.

Search	Cubby Search Name	Date and Time	What's New
<input type="checkbox"/>	1: arthritis pain	24-Sep-2001 14:35:11	1 new

Delete Selected Searches

Click on **1 new** to
Link to the new item(s) and
update the stored search date
and time.



The **Details** button will not display on the results screen after updating a Cubby stored search. This is because the update strategy for your search actually incorporates three separate strategies and Details can only display a single strategy at a time.



The What's New strategies used for the Cubby feature are detailed in PubMed's Help.

Deleting Stored Searches

Select the stored search by clicking the check box next to the Cubby Search Name, and click "Delete Selected Searches." You can select and delete multiple searches at one time.

LinkOut Preferences

- LinkOut is a service that provides links from items retrieved from Entrez databases to information providers.
- In PubMed, the link to the citation provider displays on the Abstract or Citation display formats, when available. The citation provider is the provider, usually the publisher, who submits the citation to NLM electronically.
- All other links to providers from a retrieved item display on the LinkOut display page.
- Use Cubby LinkOut Preferences to customize which links display.
- Whenever you log into the Cubby, PubMed will display LinkOut providers according to your specifications.

Setting your Preferences

You can change how provider links are displayed either by adding an Icon or Hiding a link from LinkOut.

- **Add Icon:** Use the Add Icon option to display links (as icons) to providers' web sites on the fuller PubMed display formats (e.g., Abstract, Citation). The default is for only the citation provider icons to be displayed with these formats.
- **Hide from LinkOut:** Use the Hide from LinkOut option to hide links to providers' web sites on the LinkOut display format. The default is for all the provider's links to display on the LinkOut display format.

The next few pages will show you how to set your LinkOut preferences. We will demonstrate how to set LinkOut preferences using **Provider Categories** available from the Cubby sidebar. You can also set your preferences using **All LinkOut Providers** and **My LinkOut Preferences** using the same procedures explained below.



Your Linkout preferences are only in effect when you are logged into the Cubby. Your logon will remain active for 12 hours unless you log out of Cubby.

To add an icon to the fuller PubMed display formats, choose, for example, **Provider Categories** from the Cubby sidebar.

- **Provider Categories** lists the categories (e.g., LITERATURE, MEDICAL, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY DATABASES) of LinkOut providers. Within each category are Subject Types. For the LITERATURE category, the Subject Types are aggregators, document delivery, libraries, and publishers/providers.
- You can choose to display (or hide) all the providers in a subject type.

*Current LinkOut
Provider Categories
include Education,
Literature, Medical,
Molecular Biology
Databases,
Research Materials,
Researchers, and
Tools.*

*Click on **libraries** to
see the providers
under this category.*

All LinkOut Provider Categories

- All [LinkOut](#) Providers are displayed unless hidden. Go to [Help](#) for more information.
- Click on the Add Icon check box to add a LinkOut provider to the fuller display (e.g., Abstract, GenBank). individual provider.

Add Icon	Hide from LinkOut	Category of Provider
EDUCATION		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	online tutorials/courses (1)
LITERATURE		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	aggregators (3)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	libraries (61)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	publishers/providers (78)
MEDICAL		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	clinical trials (1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	consumer health (7)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	diagnostics (1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	disease organizations (2)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	treatment guidelines (1)

- Alternatively, you can view the individual providers in a subject type by clicking on subject type name.
- Click on libraries under LITERATURE to see the providers under this subject type.
- Select Add Icon for the NIH Library. Click **Update LinkOut Preferences**.

*Displays
the current
list of
Library
LinkOut
providers.*

*Select **Add
Icon** for the
NIH
Library.
Click on the
**Update
LinkOut
Preferences**
button.*

Update LinkOut Preferences		
Add Icon	Hide from LinkOut	Individual Provider
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	New York Academy of Medicine Library (nyamlib)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NIH Library (NIH)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Carolina State University Libraries (ncsulib)


Here is an example citation showing the NIH Library icon (in addition to the default citation provider icon) on the Abstract display format.

☐ 1: Science 2000 Aug 11;289(5481):938-41
 Related Articles, Books, [LinkOut](#)

full text article at

www.sciencemag.org

full text provided by



O₂ activation by nonheme iron complexes: A monomeric Fe(III)-Oxo complex derived from O₂.

MacBeth CE, Golombek AP, Young VG Jr, Yang C, Kuczera K, Hendrich MP, Borovik AS.

Department of Chemistry, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, USA.

Iron species with terminal oxo ligands are implicated as key intermediates in several synthetic and biochemical catalytic cycles. However, there is a dearth of structural information regarding these types of complexes because their instability has precluded isolation under ambient conditions. The isolation and structural characterization of an iron(III) complex with a terminal oxo ligand, derived directly from dioxygen (O₂), is reported. A stable structure resulted from placing the oxoiron unit within a synthetic cavity lined with hydrogen-bonding groups. The cavity creates a microenvironment around the iron center that aids in regulating O₂ activation and stabilizing the oxoiron unit. These cavities share properties with the active sites of metalloproteins, where function is correlated strongly with site structure.

PMID: 10937994 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

All LinkOut Providers

Click on **All LinkOut Providers** from the Cubby sidebar to see all the LinkOut providers in alphabetical order.

- Click the Add Icon check box if you want an icon for that provider to show up on the fuller display formats.
- Click the Hide from LinkOut check box if you want to remove the link for that provider on the LinkOut display format.
- Clicking on a box that has a check in it removes the check and deselects that option.
- Click **Update LinkOut Preferences** (at the top and bottom of the screen) to save any changes.
- Click **View** (at the top of the screen) to display new LinkOut providers since the last time you checked by clicking the **View** button.

My LinkOut Preferences

Click on **My LinkOut Preferences** from the Cubby sidebar to see how your LinkOut Preferences are set.

- Click **Update LinkOut Preferences** to save any changes.
- Click **View** to display new LinkOut providers since the last time you checked.

*Click the **View** button to see new providers.*

The NIH Library Add Icon selection is shown.

My LinkOut Provider Categories

- All [LinkOut](#) Providers are displayed unless hidden. Go to [Help](#) for more information.
- Click on the Add Icon check box to add a LinkOut provider to the fuller display (e.g., individual provider).

Add Icon	Hide from LinkOut	Category of Provider
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NIH Library (NIH)

Update LinkOut Preferences

My LinkOut Preferences

- All [LinkOut](#) Providers are displayed unless hidden. Go to [Help](#) for more information.
- Click on the Add Icon check box to add a LinkOut provider to the fuller display (e.g., individual provider).

New providers since the last time I clicked View: [View](#)

Update LinkOut Preferences

LinkOut Preference Tips:

- ✓ When you select preferences from a list, the selection will not be reflected in other provider lists. For example, if you chose to hide all library LinkOut providers, there will not be a check in the Hide check box for all the libraries on the All Providers list even though they will be hidden. Always use My LinkOut Preferences to see how your preferences are set.
- ✓ The category and individual providers are in separate sections on the My LinkOut Preferences page. If you make changes on the My LinkOut Preferences page, be sure to click **Update LinkOut Preferences** for that specific section.
- ✓ Your LinkOut preferences are in effect only when you are logged into the Cubby. Your Login will remain active for 12 hours.

Document Delivery Services

- Use Cubby Document Delivery Services to customize the document delivery service you link to when you click the **Order** button.
- Whenever you log into the Cubby and then use the PubMed **Order** button, you will be linked to the document delivery service you specified.

Setting your Services

The default document delivery service for PubMed is Loansome Doc. You can change this by clicking on **Document Delivery Services** on the Cubby sidebar.

*Loansome Doc is the default document delivery service. To change this, select another service and click the **Update** button.*

Document Delivery Services

- The PubMed Order button defaults to NLM's document delivery provider, [Loansome Doc](#).
- Loansome Doc allows you to order full-text copies of articles from a medical library. Fees and delivery methods vary.
- To change the PubMed document delivery provider for your Order button, select from the services below.
- Your Document Delivery preference is in effect only when you are logged into the Cubby.

☒ [Loansome Doc](#)

☐ [Infotrieve](#)

☐ [Mediscope](#)

☐ [University of California \(Faculty, Students, Staff\)](#)

☐ [DocServ UWHS�@Seattle](#)

Update

NOTES

Search Field Descriptions



Although this workbook provides instructions and practice exercises for using all search field abbreviations, only sections on **Search Rules and Syntax, Search Field Abbreviations, MeSH headings [MH], and Subheadings [SH]** are discussed during class time. Practice exercises are not done during class time.

- If you prefer not to use the pull-down menus to select search fields, you may enter a Boolean search statement directly in the query box when building your search.

Search Rules and Syntax

- The Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be entered in uppercase letters.
- Boolean connectors are processed left to right.
- Nesting of search terms is possible. To change the order in which terms are processed, enclose the concept(s) with parentheses. The terms inside the set of parentheses will be processed as a unit and then incorporated into the overall strategy. **This is called nesting.**

Example: shoulder joint [mh] AND (baseball [mh] OR hockey [mh]) AND arthroscopy [mh]

Search Field Abbreviations

- Terms may be qualified using PubMed's search field tags. A list of the available field names, abbreviations, and brief field descriptions may be found in the PubMed Help under Search Field Descriptions and Tags.
- Each search term should be followed with the appropriate search field tag, which indicates which field will be searched. The search field tag must follow the term. You cannot prequalify a term.

Correct entry: aromatherapy [mh]

Incorrect entry: [mh] aromatherapy

- Search field tags must be enclosed in **square brackets**.
- Case and spacing do not matter: ice [mh] = Ice [mh] = ICE [MH]

MeSH headings [MH]

- MeSH headings are qualified using the search field tags:

[mh] to search a MeSH heading

[majr] to search a MeSH heading which is a major topic of an article

- PubMed **automatically** searches the MeSH headings as well as the more specific terms underneath that heading in the MeSH hierarchy; i.e., **the term is exploded**.
- Turning off automatic explosion of MeSH headings:

Use one of the following tags: [mh:noexp] or [majr:noexp]

Example: thromboembolism [mh:noexp]
thromboembolism [majr:noexp]



Alternatively, consider using the Do not explode selection from the Detailed Display in the MeSH Browser.

Thromboembolism [\[Brief display\]](#)

Obstruction of a vessel by a blood clot that has been transported from a distant site by the blood stream.

this term/subheadings to the Search using operator:

☐ blood ☐ chemically induced ☐ classification ☐ complications ☐ congenital
☐ diagnosis ☐ drug therapy ☐ economics ☐ embryology ☐ enzymology
☐ epidemiology ☐ ethnology ☐ etiology ☐ genetics ☐ history ☐ immunology
☐ metabolism ☐ microbiology ☐ mortality ☐ nursing ☐ pathology
☐ physiopathology ☐ prevention and control ☐ psychology ☐ radiography
☐ radionuclide imaging ☐ radiotherapy ☐ rehabilitation ☐ surgery ☐ therapy
☐ ultrasonography ☐ urine ☐ veterinary

☐ Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only
☒ Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

[Click here](#)



Searching with MeSH headings will exclude in process and publisher-supplied citations, as they are not indexed with MeSH.

Subheadings [SH]

- You can directly attach subheadings to MeSH headings using the format MeSH heading/subheading.
- Two letter abbreviations for subheadings or the full subheading name may be used.

Examples:

thromboembolism/pc [mh]
 thromboembolism/prevention and control [mh]
 toes/in [majr]
 toes/injuries [majr]

- Only one subheading may be directly attached to a MeSH heading at a time. If you wish to attach multiple subheadings you must combine them with the OR connector or use the MeSH Browser.
- Thromboembolism/pc [majr] OR thromboembolism/di [majr]
- For a MeSH/subheading combination, PubMed always explodes the MeSH term and also explodes the subheading, if it is explodable. In the example below, the explodable subheading (therapy) or one of its indentions (e.g., diet therapy) will be directly attached to the MeSH term (hypertension) or one of its indentions (hypertension, malignant).

Example: hypertension/th

Hypertension with its indentions:

Hypertension
Hypertension, Malignant
Hypertensive Encephalopathy
Hypertension, Portal
Esophageal and Gastric Varices
Hypertension, Pulmonary
Persistent Fetal Circulation Syndrome
Hypertension, Renal
Hypertension, Renovascular
Nephrosclerosis

Therapy subheading with its indentions:

therapy
diet therapy
drug therapy
nursing
prevention and control
radiotherapy
rehabilitation
surgery
transplantation

Sample of citation results showing a portion of the MeSH terms assigned to three citations:

Citation 1:

Platelet eicosanoids and the effect of captopril in blood pressure regulation.

→

- Fatty Acids, Unsaturated/metabolism
- Fatty Acids, Unsaturated/biosynthesis
- Hypertension/drug therapy
- Lipoxigenase/metabolism

Citation 2:

Hypertension in Pregnancy

- Hypertension/drug therapy*
- Hypertension/diagnosis*
- Pregnancy

Citation 3:

Salt: blood pressure, the kidney, and other harmful effects.

←

- Hypertension, Renal/metabolism
- Hypertension, Renal/etiology*
- Hypertension, Renal/diet therapy
- Rats
- Sodium Chloride/urine



A list of current subheadings and subheading explosions appears in PubMed's online Help (under References, see Subheadings and Families of Subheading Explosions).



To **turn off both** the MeSH heading explosion and subheading explosion, you would enter:

Hypertension/th [mh:noexp]

This turns off the explosion in **both** parts, searching for only the subheading therapy attached directly to only the MeSH term hypertension.

- You may also choose to “free-float” a subheading with a MeSH heading using the Boolean AND and the subheading field tag of [sh]. This is typically done if you wish to directly attach a subheading with a MeSH heading that is not an approved combination.

Example:

breast neoplasms [mh] AND trends [sh]

- To **turn off the subheading automatic explosion**, use the tag [sh:noexp]. You may *only* do this when “free-floating” a subheading.

Truncation Symbol

- The asterisk (*) is the truncation symbol.



There is no single character truncation symbol in PubMed.

Text Words [TW]

- Terms that are qualified with the Text Words [tw] field tag will be searched for in the following fields:
 - Title
 - Abstract
 - Numbers from the Title and Abstract
 - MeSH headings and Subheading (also fragments and phrases from these 2 fields)
 - Chemical Names of Substances
 - Secondary Source Identifier (The SI field identifies other data sources, databanks and accession numbers of molecular sequences discussed in MEDLINE articles.)
 - Personal Name as Subject

Title Word Searching [TI]

- Enter significant terms (numbers, too) from the title of an article.
- Each word must be followed by the [TI] search field tag.
- Words should be combined with the AND operator.

Example: *I'm looking for an article. The title is "Memory improvement following cardiac transplantation".*

Query box: memory [ti] AND improvement [ti] AND cardiac [ti] AND transplantation [ti]

Details:

The screenshot shows the PubMed Query interface. At the top, there is a blue header bar labeled "PubMed Query:". Below this is a text input box containing the query: "((memory[ti] AND improvement[ti]) AND transplantation[ti] AND cardiac[ti])". Below the input box are two buttons: "Search" and "URL". Below the buttons is a blue header bar labeled "Result:". Below this is a blue header bar labeled "Database:". Below this is a blue header bar labeled "User Query:". Below the "User Query:" bar is the query text: "((memory[ti] AND improvement[ti]) AND transplantation[ti] AND cardiac [ti])".

Result:

☐ 1: [Roman DD, Kubo SH, Ormaza S, Francis GS, Bank AJ, Shumway SJ.](#)

[Related Articles](#)

Memory improvement following cardiac transplantation.
J Clin Exp Neuropsychol. 1997 Oct;19(5):692-7.
PMID: 9408799 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



Alternatively, consider using the Title Word selection from the Fields pull-down menu in Limits. When using this method, you do not have to tag each title word.

for memory improvement cardiac transplantation

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

Limited to:

Title Word ☐ only items with abstracts

Publication Types Languages Subsets

Ages Human or Animal Gender

Entrez Date

Publication Date From To

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

Author Searching [AU]

- Use Last Name Initials format with the [au] tag. Example: O'Brien J [au]
- PubMed automatically truncates the author's name to account for varying initials.

Example:

for o'brien j [au]

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

Display

Show: Items 1-5 of 5 One page.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1: O'Brien J Spontaneous laryngeal disease...[PMID:1202306]	Related Articles
<input type="checkbox"/> 2: O'Brien JA The acquisition and maintenanc...[PMID:11236208]	Related Articles , LinkOut
<input type="checkbox"/> 3: O'Brien JD, et al Bleeding from peptic ulcers a...[PMID:3935207]	Related Articles , LinkOut
<input type="checkbox"/> 4: O'Brien JP, et al Abnormal carbohydrate metabol...[PMID:5321047]	Related Articles
<input type="checkbox"/> 5: O'Brien JW, et al Influence of blood gases, Ca2...[PMID:2857627]	Related Articles

- To **turn off automatic truncation of an author's name**, surround the author's name with double quotes and use the [au] search tag.

Search for: "O'Brien J" [au] [Go] [Clear]

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display: Brief Author Save Text Clip Add Order

Show: 5 Items 1-5 of 5 One page.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1: O'Brien J, et al. Cognitive impairment in depre...[PMID:11164759]	Related Articles, LinkOut
<input type="checkbox"/> 2: O'Brien J. Caring for caregivers....[PMID:11142466]	Related Articles, LinkOut
<input type="checkbox"/> 3: O'Brien J, et al. Investigation of the Alamar B...[PMID:10951200]	Related Articles, LinkOut
<input type="checkbox"/> 4: O'Brien J. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory...[PMID:10950025]	Related Articles, LinkOut
<input type="checkbox"/> 5: O'Brien J, et al. The association between white...[PMID:10818542]	Related Articles, LinkOut

Personal Name as Subject [PS]

- Use the [ps] tag to search for citations to articles about a named individual. The name is searched in the same format as for authors.

Example: Lincoln a [ps]



The Personal Name as Subject field is *not* available from the Search Field pull-down menu in Limits.

Example:

Search for: lincoln a [ps] [Go] [Clear]

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display: Summary Sort Save Text Clip Add Order

Show: 20 Items 1-20 of 43 Page 1 of 3 Select page: 1 2 3

<input type="checkbox"/> 1: Rubenzer SJ, Faschingbauer TR, Ones DS. Assessing the U.S. presidents using the Revised NEO Personality Inventory. Assessment. 2000 Dec;7(4):403-20. PMID: 11151965 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	Related Articles
<input type="checkbox"/> 2: Freidman WA, Peace D. A gunshot wound to the head--the case of Abraham Lincoln. Surg Neurol. 2000 May;53(5):511-5. No abstract available. PMID: 10905932 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	Related Articles
<input type="checkbox"/> 3: Sternbach GL, Varon J, Fromm RE Jr. Charles Augustus Leale and the resuscitation of Abraham Lincoln. Resuscitation. 2000 Jun;45(1):3-5. No abstract available. PMID: 10838233 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]	Related Articles

Journal Name [TA]

- Search by full Journal name, MEDLINE abbreviation or ISSN.

Examples: Journal of Biological Chemistry [ta]
 J Biol Chem [ta]
 0021-9258 [ta]



Any single-word journal title or MEDLINE journal title abbreviation should be qualified with [ta].

Languages [LA]

- First three letters of language may be used as abbreviation when searching.
(There are a few exceptions. Example: JPN for Japanese)

Language values may also be spelled out.

Examples: common cold [mh] AND chi [la]
 common cold [mh] AND chinese [la]
 common cold [mh] AND por [la]
 common cold [mh] AND Portuguese [la]



Remember, the following languages are available from the Languages pull-down menu in Limits:



Entrez Date [EDAT]

- The Entrez Date field contains the date that a record was initially added to PubMed, in the format yyyy/mm/dd [edat], e.g.,

1999/07/10 [edat]

- Month and day are optional:

1999 [edat]

1999/07 [edat]



Be aware that the Entrez Date will remain unchanged and is not updated to reflect the date a publisher-supplied record is elevated to in process or when an in process record is elevated to MEDLINE.



Remember the Entrez Date pull-down menus in Limits.

Publication Date [DP]

- The date that the article was published in the format of YYYY/MM/DD [dp]. Use the [dp] tag.

1984/10/06 [dp]

- Month and day are optional:

1984/10 [dp]

1984 [dp]



Publication Date formats are not standardized from journal to journal.

Date Ranging

- The colon (:) is used between ranging values.
- To search on Publication Date from 1993 to 1997, enter:

1993:1997 [dp]

- To search on a date, use the format YYYY/MM/DD

Example 1: Search on citations entered into PubMed from Jan 16, 1998 to Feb 13, 1998

1998/01/16:1998/02/13 [edat] where edat is the abbreviation for Entrez Date

Example 2: Search on citations entered into PubMed in January or February 1998

1998/01:1998/02 [edat]



Remember the **Publication Date** fill-in-the-blank selection in Limits.

Publication Type [PT]

- Describes the type of material the article represents
- Examples: Twin Study, News, Review, Clinical Trial, Retracted Publication, Letter
- Use the [pt] tag

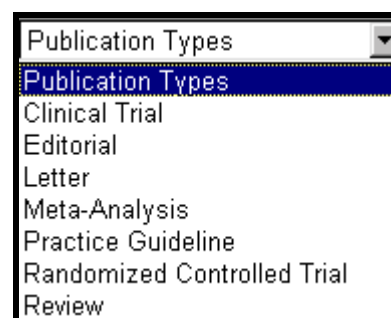
Example: vascular diseases [majr] AND twin study [pt]



PubMed's Help includes a listing of all available **Publication Types**.



Remember, the following **Publication Types** are available from the pull-down menu in Limits:



Subset [SB]

- Allows you to limit your search to a particular portion of PubMed
- Available values include:
 - medline [sb]
 - in process [sb]
 - publisher [sb]
 - aids [sb]
 - bioethics [sb]
 - cam [sb]
 - space [sb]
 - tox [sb]
 - medline pmc [sb]
- Use the [sb] tag
- Example: hospice care AND aids [sb]



Remember, you may use the Subset pull-down menu from Limits.

Limiting to published journal indexes

- The following values are available:

Core clinical journals	jsubsetaim
Dental	jsubsetd
Nursing	jsubsetn



Do **not** use a field qualifier; just use the search value.

Example: baseball AND jsubsetaim



Remember, you may use the **Subset** pull-down menu from Limits to limit to these values.

Secondary Source Identifier [SI]

- Identifies a secondary source that supplies information, e.g., other data sources, databanks and accession numbers of molecular sequences.
- The field is composed of a source followed by a slash followed by an accession number.

Example: GENBANK/AF113832 [si]

Unique Identifier Searching

- To search for the PubMed Unique Identifier (PMID), type in the number with or without the search field qualifier [uid].

Example: 11073054

- You can search for several unique identifier numbers by entering each number in the query box separated by a space, PubMed will OR the terms together. *Do not* enter the OR connector.

Unique Identifiers as entered in the query box.

PubMed finds the 2 citations.

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface. At the top, the search bar contains the query '7715939 11073054' with 'Go' and 'Clear' buttons. Below the search bar are tabs for 'Limits', 'Preview/Index', 'History', 'Clipboard', and 'Details'. A secondary bar contains buttons for 'Display', 'Summary', 'Sort', 'Save', 'Text', 'Clip Add', and 'Order'. Below this, a 'Show:' dropdown is set to '20', and it indicates 'Items 1-2 of 2' and 'One page.'. The results list two items:

- ☐ 1: [Reuber M, Zeidler M, Chataway J, Sadler M.](#) [Related Articles](#)
Munchausen syndrome by phone.
Lancet. 2000 Oct 14;356(9238):1338. No abstract available.
PMID: 11073054 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
- ☐ 2: [Chudler EH, Dong WK.](#) [Related Articles](#)
The role of the basal ganglia in nociception and pain.
Pain. 1995 Jan;60(1):3-38. Review.
PMID: 7715939 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

- To search an **Unique Identifier in combination with other terms** you *must* use the search field tag, [uid].

Example:

Smith [au] AND (10403340 [uid] OR vaccines [mh]).

Grant Number Searching [AD]

- Grant number information when provided on the article is included in the Author Affiliation or Address field.

Example: LM is the abbreviation used for NLM when grant numbers are assigned. To search for citations to references that indicated that support was from an NLM grant, enter:

lm [ad]



Caution: You may get false hits from other information provided in the Author Affiliation field.



PubMed's online Help includes a table listing Grant Abbreviations and Institute Acronyms.

Limiting to citations with abstracts

- Use the value: hasabstract



Do **not** use a field qualifier; just use the search value.

Example: baseball AND jsubsetaim AND hasabstract



Remember you can use the check box in Limits to restrict to only items with Abstracts.

NOTES

Practice Exercises

Use search field abbreviation when doing these exercises. Remember you can use the History feature to combine searches.

1. Find references to articles discussing decision-making by nurse practitioners.

2. Find references to articles about Winston Churchill.

3. Find references to articles discussing video display terminals and carpal tunnel syndrome. Use the Related Articles feature to find similar articles. Limit the list of Related Articles to the publication type, Review. (Hint: Use History.)

4. Using the MeSH Browser, find citations to articles about the prevention of chickenpox or measles during pregnancy. Limit to English language articles that have abstracts.

Suggested Answers

- Find references to articles discussing decision-making by nurse practitioners.

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) **History** [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Search History will be lost after one hour of inactivity.
- To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., #2 AND #6.
- Search numbers may not be continuous; all searches are represented.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#3	Search #1 AND #2	11:33:55	226
#2	Search decision-making	11:33:05	53077
#1	Search nurse practitioners Field: All Fields	11:32:28	8562

- Find references to articles about Winston Churchill.

- Find references to articles discussing video display terminals and carpal tunnel syndrome. Use the Related Articles feature to find similar articles. Limit the list of Related Articles to the publication type, Review. (Hint: Use History.)

History screen:

for

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) **History** [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

- Search History will be lost after one hour of inactivity.
- To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., #2 AND #6.
- Search numbers may not be continuous; all searches are represented.

Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#3	Search #1 AND #2	11:41:59	11
#2	Search carpal tunnel syndrome [mh]	11:41:36	3906
#1	Search video display terminals [mh]	11:41:15	776

Limit the list of Related Articles to the publication type, Review. (Hint: Use History.)

Final History screen:

for	#4 AND REVIEW [PT]	Preview	Go	Clear
Limits	Preview/Index	History	Clipboard	Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search History will be lost after one hour of inactivity. • To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., #2 AND #6. • Search numbers may not be continuous; all searches are represented. 				
Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Results	
#5	Search #4 AND REVIEW [PT]	11:44:14	17	17
#4	Related Articles for PubMed (Select 11148016)	11:43:22	214	214
#3	Search #1 AND #2	11:43:16	11	11
#2	Search carpal tunnel syndrome [mh]	11:41:36	3906	3906
#1	Search video display terminals [mh]	11:41:15	776	776

- Using the MeSH Browser, find citations to articles about the prevention of chickenpox or measles during pregnancy. Limit to English language articles that have abstracts.

Detailed Display screen for the MeSH term Chickenpox with the subheading prevention & control selected:

Click on
Add button
to begin to
build your
strategy.

Chickenpox [\[Brief display\]](#)

A highly contagious infectious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus (HERPESVIRUS 3, HUMAN). It usually affects children, is spread by direct contact or respiratory route via droplet nuclei, and is characterized by the appearance on the skin and mucous membranes of successive crops of typical pruritic vesicular lesions that are easily broken and become scabbed. Chickenpox is relatively benign in children, but may be complicated by pneumonia and encephalitis in adults. (From Dorland, 27th ed)

this term/subheadings to the Search using operator:

☐ blood ☐ cerebrospinal fluid ☐ chemically induced ☐ classification ☐ complications
☐ congenital ☐ diagnosis ☐ drug therapy ☐ economics ☐ embryology ☐ enzymology
☐ epidemiology ☐ ethnology ☐ etiology ☐ genetics ☐ history ☐ immunology
☐ metabolism ☐ microbiology ☐ mortality ☐ nursing ☐ pathology ☐ physiopathology
☒ prevention and control ☐ psychology ☐ radiography ☐ surgery ☐ therapy
☐ transmission ☐ ultrasonography ☐ urine ☐ veterinary ☐ virology

☐ Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only
☐ Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

Next, you look up measles and display the detailed screen. Select the prevention & control subheading:

Select the **OR**
operator.
Then click on
the
Add Button.

Measles [Brief display](#)

A highly contagious infectious disease caused by MORBILLIVIRUS, common among children but also seen in the nonimmune of any age, in which the virus enters the respiratory tract via droplet nuclei and multiplies in the epithelial cells, spreading throughout the reticuloendothelial system. (From Dorland, 27th ed)

this term/subheadings to the Search using operator:

☐ blood ☐ cerebrospinal fluid ☐ chemically induced ☐ classification ☐ complications
☐ congenital ☐ diagnosis ☐ diet therapy ☐ drug therapy ☐ economics ☐ embryology
☐ enzymology ☐ epidemiology ☐ ethnology ☐ etiology ☐ genetics ☐ history ☐ immunology
☐ isolation and purification ☐ metabolism ☐ microbiology ☐ mortality ☐ nursing ☐ parasitology
☐ pathology ☐ physiopathology ☒ prevention and control ☐ psychology ☐ radiography
☐ rehabilitation ☐ surgery ☐ therapy ☐ transmission ☐ urine ☐ veterinary ☐ virology

☐ Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only
☐ Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

Next, enter pregnancy. No need to look at the detailed display, so just click on the Add button to AND this term into your strategy.

Pregnancy [Detailed display](#)

The condition of having a developing embryo or fetus in the body, after union of an ovum and spermatozoon. (Dorland, 27th ed)

this term to the Search using operator:

Next, click on the **PubMed Search** button from the MeSH Browser screen to run the strategy in PubMed. From the Results screen, click on **Limits**, select **English** from the **Languages** pull-down menu, and select the box next to **only items with abstracts**. Click the **Go** button.

for Chickenpox/prevention and control [MESH] OR m

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search [limits](#) may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

Limited to:

All Fields ☒ only items with abstracts

Publication Types English Subsets

Ages Human or Animal Gender

Entrez Date

Publication Date From To

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.

NOTES

Clinical Queries

This specialized search query is intended for clinicians and has built-in search « filters » based on research done by R. Brian Haynes, M.D., Ph.D. at McMaster University in Canada.

Four study categories or filters are provided :

- therapy
- diagnosis
- etiology
- prognosis

Two emphasis categories or filters are provided :

- sensitivity (also referred to as “ recall” -- includes relevant articles but probably some less relevant; will get more retrieval)
- specificity (also referred to as “ precision” -- will get less retrieval)

How to get there

- Click on Clinical Queries on the PubMed homepage sidebar to access this search feature.

Clinical Queries Screen :

Clinical Queries using Research Methodology Filters

This specialized search is intended for clinicians and has built-in search "filters" based largely upon [Haynes RB et al.](#) Four study categories--therapy, diagnosis, etiology, prognosis--are provided, and you may indicate whether you wish your search to be more sensitive (i.e., include most relevant articles but probably including some less relevant ones) or more specific (i.e. including mostly relevant articles but probably omit a few). See [this table](#) for details regarding filtering.

Indicate the category and emphasis below:

Category: ☒ therapy ☐ diagnosis ☐ etiology ☐ prognosis

Emphasis: ☐ sensitivity ☒ specificity

Enter subject search (do not repeat any of the words above):

NOTE: If you want to retrieve everything on a subject area, you should not use this page. The objective of filtering is to reduce the retrieval to articles that report research conducted with specific methodologies, and retrieval will be greatly reduced.

*Link to
Haynes
citation.*

*Link to
details
about
filtering.*



The **Clinical Queries** page has a link to the Brian Haynes citation and abstract for the article in MEDLINE discussing this research. You can also link to a **Table for Clinical Queries using Research Methodology** filters that shows a listing of terms using the PubMed search engine.



The default filter category is **Therapy**.
The default emphasis is **Specificity**.

Search example : **Gallstones and pain** – using the Clinical Queries defaults of Therapy and Specificity.

Indicate the category and emphasis below:

Category: ☒ therapy ☐ diagnosis ☐ etiology ☐ prognosis

Emphasis: ☐ sensitivity ☒ specificity

Enter subject search (do not repeat any of the words above):

Search results using Therapy category and specificity emphasis :

Show: Items 1-20 of 40 Page 1 of 2 Select page: [1](#) [2](#)

☐ 1: [Portincasa P, Altomare DF, Moschetta A, Baldassarre G, Di Ciaula A, Venneman NG, Rinaldi M, Vendemiale G, Memeo V, vanBerge-Henegouwen GP, Palasciano G.](#) [Related Articles](#)

The effect of acute oral erythromycin on gallbladder motility and on upper gastrointestinal symptoms in gastrectomized patients with and without gallstones: a randomized, placebo-controlled ultrasonographic study.

Am J Gastroenterol. 2000 Dec;95(12):3444-51.

PMID: 11151875 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ 2: [Hardt PD, Kress O, Fadgyas T, Doppl W, Schnell-Kretschmer H, Wusten O, Klor HU.](#) [Related Articles](#)

Octreotide in the prevention of pancreatic damage induced by endoscopic sphincterotomy.

Eur J Med Res. 2000 Apr 19;5(4):165-70.

PMID: 10799351 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Repeat the search again on gallstones and pain using the category **therapy** and the emphasis **sensitivity**. We should see *higher* retrieval.

Search screen :

Select here.

Indicate the category and emphasis below:

Category: ☒ therapy ☐ diagnosis ☐ etiology ☐ prognosis

Emphasis: ☒ sensitivity ☐ specificity

Enter subject search (do not repeat any of the words above):

Search results using **Therapy** category and **Sensitivity** emphasis :

Show: Items 1-20 of 246 Page 1 of 13 Select page: [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#) »

☐ 1: [Sauerbruch T.](#)

[Related Articles](#)

[Pain therapy instead of antibiotics].
MMW Fortschr Med. 2001 May 31;143(22):40. German. No abstract available.
PMID: 11460401 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

☐ 2: [Caron P, Arlot S, Bauters C, Chanson P, Kuhn JM, Pugeat M, Marechaud R, Teutsch C, Vidal E, Sassano P.](#)

[Related Articles](#)

Efficacy of the long-acting octreotide formulation (octreotide-LAR) in patients with thyrotropin-secreting pituitary adenomas.
J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2001 Jun;86(6):2849-53.
PMID: 11397898 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

NOTES

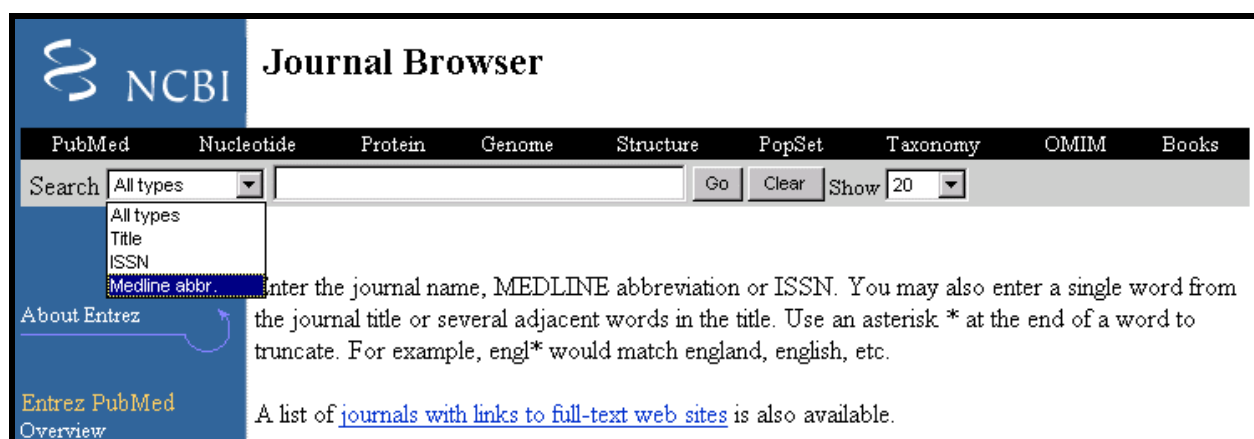
Journal Browser

The PubMed Journal Browser allows you to look up information about a journal in PubMed and search for citations from that journal. You can locate a journal using :

- Title
- ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)
- MEDLINE journal title abbreviations

How to get there

- Clicking on the Journal Browser link from the PubMed homepage sidebar takes you to Journal Browser screen :



- Click on **journals with links to Publisher Web sites** for a list of full-text journals available on the Web to which PubMed is currently linked. New journals are regularly added.



- Some journals may require that you register, subscribe, or pay a fee in order to view the full text of an article.
- Contact the journal publishers as noted on their individual Web sites for specific access information.

Journal Browser Screen :

- Enter the journal information.
- Click on the **Go** button to run the search.

Example: *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*

journal of the national cancer institute	Go
--	----

Result:

One page.			
Items 1-2 of 2			
Title	pISSN	eISSN	MEDLINE Abbr.
Journal of the National Cancer Institute.	0027-8874	---	J Natl Cancer Inst
Journal of the National Cancer Institute. Monographs.	1052-6773	---	J Natl Cancer Inst Monogr

- The **MEDLINE abbreviation** link will search PubMed for citations to that journal.
- The **ISSN** link will take you to a commercial Web site called PubList.com, which provides further information about the journal.

Single Citation Matcher

The **Single Citation Matcher** allows you to find a single citation using bibliographic information such as a journal name, volume, issue, page number, publication date, and title words.



The **Single Citation Matcher** can also be used to get a "Table of Contents" listing of items indexed from a particular issue of a journal. Caution : Remember some MEDLINE journals are selectively indexed and there are indexing policies which might mean that not every item from every journal will be in the database.

How to Get There

- Clicking on **Single Citation Matcher** on the PubMed homepage sidebar takes you to the Citation Matcher for Single Articles screen :

Example: *Biometals*, 2001, one author is Shuhama

- Enter as much information as you know, only one field is required.
- PubMed will inform you if it can't find a match with the information entered.
- Click on the **Search** button

Citation Matcher for Single Articles

cleotide Protein Genome Structure PopSet Taxonomy

Enter information about the article you wish to find.

Journal:

Date:

Volume: Issue: First page:

Author's last name and initials (e.g., Smith BJ)

Title words:

Result:

<input type="text" value=""/>	for	<input type="text" value="biometals[jour] AND 2001[pdat] AND shuham"/>	<input type="button" value="Go"/>	<input type="button" value="Clear"/>
Limits	Preview/Index	History	Clipboard	Details
<input type="button" value="Display"/>	<input type="button" value="Summary"/>	<input type="button" value="Sort"/>	<input type="button" value="Save"/>	<input type="button" value="Text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> 1: Brandao-Neto J, Silva CA, Shuhama T, Silva JA, Oba L. Related Articles Renal handling of zinc in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus patients. Biometals. 2001 Mar;14(1):75-80. PMID: 11368278 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]				

If you know four or more significant words from the title, that is often all that is needed to locate a reference.

Example: *You are looking for the citation for an article entitled, "Where does it hurt"? Pain localization in osteoarthritis in the knee."*

- Enter significant words from the title.
- Click on the **Search** button.

Citation Matcher for Single Articles						
otide	Protein	Genome	Structure	PopSet	Taxonomy	OMIM
Enter information about the article you wish to find.						
Journal:	<input type="text"/>					
Date:	<input type="text"/>					
Volume:	<input type="text"/>	Issue:	<input type="text"/>	First page:	<input type="text"/>	
Author's last name and initials (e.g., Smith BJ)				<input type="text"/>		
Title words:						
<input type="text" value="localization pain knee osteoarthritis"/>						
<input type="button" value="Search"/>		<input type="button" value="Clear"/>				

Result:

[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)

☐ 1: [Creamer P, Lethbridge-Cejku M, Hochberg MC.](#) [Related Articles](#)
Where does it hurt? Pain localization in osteoarthritis of the knee.
Osteoarthritis Cartilage. 1998 Sep;6(5):318-23.
PMID: 10197166 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



The **Batch Citation Matcher** allows you to retrieve the PubMed ID's for many articles all at once. The feature requires that you enter the bibliographic information (journal, volume, page, etc.) in a specific format.

The Batch Citation Matcher is primarily a tool used by publishers to check their electronic submissions and links.

NOTES

Practice Exercises

Try to find the references using the following information and PubMed's Single Citation Matcher :

1. Arthritis Rheum
1982
page 1271-7

2. R. G. Johnson
Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery
Jan 1998
Page 148

3. V. Lee
Biochemical Pharmacology
Vol. 29
Issue 14

4. Vojvoda
Lancet
Jan. 6

Suggested Answers

Try to find the following references using the following information and PubMed's Single Citation Matcher :

1. Arthritis Rheum
1982
page 1271-7

Enter information about the article you wish to find.

Journal:

Date:

Volume: Issue: First page:

Author's last name and initials (e.g., Smith BJ)

Title words:

☐ 1: [Tan EM, Cohen AS, Fries JF, Masi AT, McShane DJ, Rothfield NF, Schaller JG, Talal N, Winchester RJ.](#) [Related Articles, OMIM](#)

The 1982 revised criteria for the classification of systemic lupus erythematosus.
Arthritis Rheum. 1982 Nov;25(11):1271-7.
PMID: 7138600 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2. R. G. Johnson
Journal of Thoracic and Cardiovascular Surgery
Jan 1998
Page 148

Enter information about the article you wish to find.

Journal:

Date:

Volume: Issue: First page:

Author's last name and initials (e.g., Smith BJ)

Title words:

☐ 1: [Cohn WE, Suen HC, Weintraub RM, Johnson RG.](#) [Related Articles](#)

The "H" graft: an alternative approach for performing minimally invasive direct coronary artery bypass.
J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg. 1998 Jan;115(1):148-51.
PMID: 9451058 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3. V. Lee
Biochemical Pharmacology
vol. 29
issue 14

Enter information about the article you wish to find.

Journal:
Date:
Volume: Issue: First page:
Author's last name and initials (e.g., Smith BJ)
Title words:

☐ 1: [DiCioccio RA, Srivastava BI, Rinehart KL Jr, Lee VJ, Branfman AR, Li LH](#) [Related Articles](#)

Structure-activity relationship, selectivity and mode of inhibition of terminal deoxyribonucleotidyltransferase by streptolydigin analogs.

Biochem Pharmacol. 1980 Jul 15;29(14):2001-8. No abstract available.

PMID: 6985561 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4. Vojvoda
Lancet
Jan. 6

*Without the
publication year,
the month and day are
not helpful.
Fill in the form with
the significant
information you have.*

Enter information about the article you wish to find.

Journal:
Date:
Volume: Issue: First page:
Author's last name and initials (e.g., Smith BJ)
Title words:

☐ 1: [Vojvoda D, Grimmell K, Sernyak M, Mazure CM](#) [Related Articles](#)

Monozygotic twins concordant for response to clozapine.

Lancet. 1996 Jan 6;347(8993):61. No abstract available.

PMID: 8531572 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

NOTES